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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

We respectfully suggest the name of Col. W. B. RICHARDSON of Moore county, as a suitable person to represent the people of Moore and Montgomery, in the next Senate of North Carolina. MANY CITIZENS.
April 22. 26*9tpd

We are authorized to announce Col S J. COBB as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of Robeson County at the election in August next.
March 31. 20 19t*pd

We are authorized to announce Col PRIER P SMITH a candidate to represent Robeson County in the next Legislature of N C.
May 5 80*12t

We are authorized to announce Capt H J. HARRISS, Co. A, 10th Batt Art'y, as a candidate to represent Randolph county in the next Legislature of N C., in the House of Commons.

We are further authorized to say that the Capt is one of the strong Conservatives, and is in favor of negotiating as well as fighting for Peace That he was not an original secessionist, was opposed to the war in the beginning, and is a staunch friend of Vance. Has been in the service nearly three years.
April 28 28 11tpd

At the request of many friends, both in the Army and at home, I announce myself a candidate to represent Moore county in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. If elected, I will do my utmost to promote the honor and interest of my constituency of North Carolina and of the Confederacy,
JAMES C DAVIS.
June 10 1864. 40 E

Morton's Store, N. C., June 8, 1864.

DEAR SIRS:—Please announce my name in your paper as a candidate to represent Alamance county, N C, in our next Legislature. I am for Gov Z B Vance for Governor against W W Holden—and for independence against reconstruction; for peace on honorable terms through a constitutional way, and for fighting until this is accomplished; for supporting and strengthening the arm of the Government and encouraging our soldiers in the field, &c.
40 3t] B F MORTON

The friends of Capt. W. J. LONG, Co A, 31st N C Regt will support him for Sheriff of Harnett county, at the election on the first Thursday in August next.

Capt Long was one of that numerous class who were opposed to the warmup to the Lincoln proclamation; was one of the last to break up the old Government, and among the first who stepped forward to defend the new. Is now and has been in the army from the commencement. MANY VOTERS OF HARNETT.
May 7 30*18tpd

We are authorized to announce ELAM J. HARRINGTON, Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, a candidate to represent the county of Moore in the next Legislature of N. C.
April 22 26*9tpd&te

I am a Candidate for the office of SHERIFF of Chatham county at the election in August next.
W. G. ALBRIGHT.
Simmon Grove, May 12. 34*te

We are authorized to announce private ARCHIBALD A. McMILLAN, Co. A, 5 h N C Cavalry, a candidate to represent Robeson County in the House of Commons of our next Legislature in N C. He is for Southern Independence, and Zeb. B. Vance for Governor
May 10, 1864 31-*tepd

SITUATION WANTED,

A Licensed Baptist Minister who has had eight years experience in teaching, desires to secure a permanent situation as Teacher of a good Private or Select School, as Principal of an Academy, or as President of a Female College. Testimonials of the highest character furnished on application. Address,
W S McDIARMID, Montrose N C
May 10. 31-*9tpd

NOTICE.

I WILL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Confederate Taxes now assessed. Taxes on quarterly sales, additional Income tax &c, viz:

At Regan's on Monday June 13th 1864
At St Paul's on Tuesday June 14th
At Lumber Bridge on Wednesday June 15th.
At Randalsville on Thursday June 16th.
At Smith's on Friday June 17th
At Burnt Swamp on Saturday June 18th.
At Alfordsville on Tuesday June 21st.
At Thompson's on Wednesday June 22d.
At White House on Thursday June 23d
At Sterling's Mills on Friday June 24 h.
At M T Beaty's on Saturday June 25th.
At Back Swamp on Monday June 27th.
At Lumberton on Tuesday June 28 h.
At Withers on Wednesday June 29th.

All Tax raters who have not made return to the Assessors will have an opportunity of doing and paying at the same time. Come up with your $5 Confederate Notes; this will be the last chance to [illegible] per
A McNEILL
Collector 2 Dist.
Dondarroch, Jn e 4 89 2 * 1

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having at June Term 1864, of the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of John A McKeithan, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make payment to him, and those having claims against said Estate must present them for payment within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery
ARCHD A. McKEITHAN, Ex'r.
June 7 4032 pd

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY—In Equity.

George Duren and others vs Jesse Duren and others. Petition for Sale of Land.

IT appearing upon the Affidavit of Geo Duren, one of the Plaintiffs, that Jesse Duren, Jonathan Duren, Wiley Duren, Abram Duren, Elizabeth Wimberly, Susannah Lennon, Alexander Wimberly, Felix Wimberly, Joel Wimberly, Reuben Wimberly, Andrew J Wimberly and Stacy A Wimberly, Defendants in the above case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for said Defendants, in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying them to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held on the 2d Monday in September next, at the Court House in Wadesboro', and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness at office in Wadesboro', 18th May 1864.
34*6t J. E. HARGRAVE, C. & M. E.

OBSERVER.,
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, 1864.

THE CONGRESSIONAL MANIFESTO.—Our readers will concur with us, we think, in approval of the calm and dignified paper written by Wm. C. Rives, Member of the House of Representatives from Virginia, and adopted by Congress, we presume unanimously. This is such a movement as we have desired, in the absence of any possible opening for direct negotiations. It is indeed the only step that our Government can take in that direction. The yankees have insultingly rejected three distinct offers of peace. They would not allow Mr. Vice President Stephens even to present the offer with which he was charged—he, supposed to be of all others in the Confederacy most likely to be listened to. It being manifest, to all except such demagogues as Mr. Holden, that the Confederacy cannot negotiate for peace so long as the United States peremptorily refuses to join in the negotiation, the Congress has wisely, in this Manifesto, declared its readiness, its anxiety, for peace—peace upon the only admissible terms. This paper will go to the United States, and to the world, as an earnest expression of our desire for peace, and as a standing offer of a readiness to negotiate. It may not satisfy Mr. Holden, because it will contribute nothing towards his election as Governor; but we think it will satisfy such honest men among his friends as have been deluded by him into the belief that our Government is doing nothing to obtain peace, and indeed into the most absurd and slanderous idea that the Administration does not desire peace.

GEN. POLK.—The country has sustained a great loss in the death of Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk, who was killed by a chance cannon shot on Tuesday. He was a christian warrior, who felt it his duty not only to war against the spiritual enemy but to fight the legions of devils whom Lincoln has sent against us. He was a native of Raleigh, (son of a Revolutionary hero, Col Wm. Polk,) and we suppose was about 60 years of age, graduated with distinction at West Point in the class of 1827, and, having connected himself with the Episcopal Church while at that Institution, he soon entered its Ministry, and was for many years Bishop of Louisiana. He leaves a wife (daughter of the late John Devereux,) and several children.

COMMUNICATIONS.—We cannot publish nearly all of these. Some are only delayed—some declined. A few we may as well notice briefly.

"J. H. McQ." hopes the Legislature will not meet again during the war unless called together by Gov. Vance. In this wish we differ from him. The Legislature is a necessity.

An "Invalid Tar-Heel" writes that he *knows*, from extensive intercourse with the army, and with other invalids in the Hospitals at Orange C. H., Gordonsville and Richmond, that it is all false about the army being for Holden, as is pretended by the organ of the self-nominated candidate. He never found less than three for Vance to one for Holden.

"D. W." complains of the construction put upon some features of the tithe law, and of some local officials who refused to receive commutation money before the 1st of April, thus subjecting the farmer to the loss of a third of the currency that he might have paid at its face. They even refuse to receive it now, he says, when it might be paid in $5 notes.

"A Voter of Haywood County" recites the various inconsistencies of Mr. Holden—for and against everything by turns—says he has done much to disgrace the State, and concludes that the people will withdraw him and elect Vance. "Every right-minded man in this county is for Vance."

A Subscriber in Stanly county desires the publication of the yeas and nays in the Legislature. We have published all that we have seen on important questions.

A Member of Co. B, 26th Reg't, writes from the Chickahominy, June 7th, (on paper captured from the yankees,) that our army is "in the best fighting condition, best fed, clothed, and in the finest spirits our Generals ever had the honor of commanding." It pains him to say that Samuel J. Dorsett and Green Fields, good soldiers of his Co., fell on the 5th and 10th of May, nobly doing their duty. Irving Nail lost a leg on the 2d June. Others in the Co. were wounded slightly.

"A Friend to Soldiers' Families" writes of the large-hearted kindness of John C. Williams, Esq. of Sampson, to all soldiers' families in his District, and to soldiers themselves who travel the road by his house. We have had occasion heretofore to speak of Mr. Williams in this particular.

"Dismal" (hailing from Dismal District in Sampson county,) writes us that there was quite a Holden sentiment in that District at one time, and a "peace meeting" was held; but "if there is now one man in the District or in the county that will vote for Holden, I don't know it."

CUMBERLAND COUNTY COURT.—At June Term of the County Court the following Taxes were levied, viz:

Real estate, slaves, household and kitchen furniture, cash on hand, State, County and Corporation bonds, solvent debts due, capital in cotton and woolen factories, in steamboat companies, amount of purchase of cotton and tobacco, value of horses, mules, cattle and other live stock for sale, money invested in every other species of trade or traffic,	80 cents
On Polls,	$2 40
Dividends on manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, leather, tobacco, and iron,	4 per ct.
Dividends on railroad and steamboat cos.,	4 per ct.
Profits on purchase and sale of corn, flour, bacon and other provisions, salt, cotton, tobacco, leather, and naval stores,	4 per ct.
Dividends or profits received or due from money invested in manufacturing articles made of leather,	4 per ct.
State, County, Bank and other officers, houses of public entertainment, daguerreotypists, painters, &c., gold and silver watches, plate and jewelry, commission merchants, produce brokers, &c., auctioneers, pleasure vehicles,	2 per ct.
Gold-headed canes,	$2 each.
Silver-headed canes,	$1 each.
Studs and jacks, on State tax,	200 per ct.
Toll bridges and ferries, on receipts,	5 per ct.
Traffic in slaves, do.	1 per ct.
Pianos,	$3 each.
Harps,	$5 each.
Note shavers, on receipts,	20 per ct.
Brandy distilled for sale,	20 cts. per gallon.
Profits on spirits bought fm. non-residents,	40 per ct.
Profits on spirits bought from residents,	20 per ct.
Dogs,	$1 each.

Total amount of tax $89,193 for different uses for county purposes, just double State tax.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS.—When Gov. Vance spoke at Wilkesborough he impressed upon his hearers that to gain our independence we must "fight," and fight in earnest. Mr. Holden is greatly displeased with the Governor for advancing such an opinion, and loses no opportunity to assail him for having done so. Very unreasonable is this in Mr. Holden, who put the notion into the Governor's head, just two years ago, when he was Mr. Holden's favorite for Governor. We take the following editorial paragraph

From the Raleigh Standard, June 14, 1862.

"*Fight! fight!!* Five little letters contain the only solution of the difficulties which now hang over the Confederacy. We talk of combining our forces—of withdrawing from the sea-coast—of advancing into the Northern States—of the disaffection in the north—that she is growing tired of the war—that she is bankrupt—that she cannot raise more forces—that France and England must interfere, and all that, but we repeat what we have often said, that nothing will do but to FIGHT. We must fight everywhere—all the time—wherever the enemy shows himself—and we must fight for victory—for peace—for independence—for bread for everything."

In 1861 Mr. Holden was quite as warlike as in 1862. To talk about anything but fighting, Mr. Holden held to be dishonorable. Hear him:

From the Raleigh Standard, August 10, 1861.

"The South cannot make overtures, for she is fighting for existence, and any offer on her part to treat would be considered a sign of weakness and fear. All she asks is to be let alone. She is not let alone as long as the foot of an enemy is on the soil of the Confederate States, and just so long as a single enemy is on her soil, just so long will she fight. This is as little as she can do. If she were to offer less to her enemies, or attempt to do less, she would be unworthy of the spirit and manhood of her people."

Mr. Holden is also greatly displeased with Gov. Vance for attempting to "disorganize" his "party." See the following

From the Raleigh Standard June 14, 1864.

"Keep it before the people, that Gov. Vance, who was elected in 1862 by the Conservative party composed of the purest and best portions of the old Whig and old Democratic parties, is striving to disorganize and destroy the Conservative party by appealing to the old Whigs who are Conservatives to vote for him, on the ground that he was once a Whig.

"Keep it before the people, that the Conservatives of Wake County, who in 1862 held a mass meeting and nominated Gov. Vance and a ticket for the Legislature, held another mass meeting on the 17th of May, 1864 in Raleigh and nominated their ticket for the Legislature, as they had done in 1862; and that Gov'r Vance, through his friends in Wake county, is opposing that ticket.

"Gov. Vance is, therefore, a disorganizer. Let those Conservative public men who are inclined to support him think of these things. Are they prepared to disorganize and destroy the Conservative party?"

Now there is manifestly some mistake about this. Mr. Holden's recollection is at fault. Some "Destructive" made this same charge of being a party candidate against Gov. Vance in 1862, and Mr. Holden indignantly denied it. We copy the following

From the Raleigh Standard, July 2, 1862.

"*Col. Vance not a Partizan.*—If there be in the State a genial, estimable, and ingenuous man, that man is Col. Z. B. Vance. There is, perhaps, no one more decided in his character than he is. His principles and positions are coolly and thoroughly weighed, and, when once chosen, he is as firm as a rock. But he is neither dictatorial nor overbearing towards his opponents. No partisan rancor or abuse escapes his lips. If forced to retort on an assailant, he uses some apt anecdote or pleasant repartee, which exhibits the genial temper of the man.

"Since the war began, he has known no party. We are confident that nothing could have induced him to be the candidate of a party. Nothing but the unsolicited voice of the people, *declaring their opposition to party*, and calling for reform in our State administration, could have called him forth at this crisis. The slang of the spoils party, that he is the "Holden candidate"—that he has lent himself as a tool to a party, is as false as it is ungenerous and unjust. He was first called out by the people of Rutherford, who know him well; and never, until the people of eight or nine Counties, and great numbers of the people in all parts of the State called for him, did he consent to the use of his name.

"The abuse and falsehood of the partizan press of the State, now heaped on Col. Vance, is a melancholy proof of the degeneracy of the times. In vain does he disclaim party in his letter, and warn his countrymen against it in this trying crisis; in vain does he peril his life on the field of battle, in defence of the homes and firesides of his revilers,—they still pursue him with a ferocity which can see nothing in him to commend or admire, and which, for partizan purposes, would destroy his fair fame as a soldier and Southern man. But the people of the State will sustain and vindicate him. While he is fighting at Richmond they will talk for him and vote for him at home. And the soldiers, too, will vote for him. They know he is their friend, and that he is no partizan, and they will stand by him, not only in battle, but at the ballot-box."

If the Standard said *truly* in 1862, (as it certainly did,) that Col. Vance was *not* a party candidate, and was elected by "the unsolicited voice of the people, declaring their opposition to party," what must be thought of the Standard which *now* says that he *was* elected by a party? The Standard is self-condemned, as usual, for it said in 1862 that the charge it now makes is "as false as it is ungenerous and unjust."

FALSE STATEMENTS.—A gentleman from Davidson county informs us that a Holdenite mille in Randolph county has asserted publicly to people at his mill that Gov. Vance has been feeding the "shade officers" about Raleigh on the tithe corn; that Gov. Vance informed President Davis that there were 30,000 disloyal men in North Carolina, and that this caused the suspension of the habeas corpus; and finally that Gov. Vance is part owner of the Observer office.

The man must be rather reckless of his character for veracity. He could scarcely expect any one of the least intelligence to believe either of these stories. Every one knows that Gov. Vance has no control whatever over the tithes, which go into the hands of Confederate officers, not State officers; and while we cannot prove that Gov. Vance never made such a statement to the President—it is not easy to prove a negative—we may well defy any one to prove that he did. As to Gov Vance's ownership in part of the Observer office, that is too ridiculous and absurd a story to require a serious contradiction. The man must be an inventive genius—like the yankees.

GOLD.—This commodity, now denominated "the only truth-teller in yankeedom," has gone up steadily at the rate of one per cent. a day during the month that Grant has been gaining his bogus *victories*. On the 4th of May, gold was fluctuating at about 167 in New York. On the 11th June it had touched 199—a rise of 32 per cent. in 30 days, (excluding Sundays.) Everybody knows that if the New Yorkers had had any faith in the stories of Grant's successes, gold would have gone down. Wall street is too sharp to be deceived by such stories, which were intended for the rural districts.

In the Confederacy, on the contrary, gold has ceased to go up, and has actually gone down, because our people know that what Gen. Lee says is true, and that he has whipped Grant when Grant would fight, and foiled him when he would not. Gold is now 16 to 20. Two months ago it was 25 to 30.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

[Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.]

ARMY NO. VA., June 9, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: Ransom's brigade has been transferred from Bushrod Johnson's division on the "South Side" to that of Maj. Gen R. Ransom, Jr. Army Northern Va. The latter General is our old brigade commander and the change was hailed with great rejoicing. We have been commanded by the Ransoms ever since we were brigaded and the boys have become quite partial to the family. They say they will soon make "Matt" a Maj Gen'l and as there are no more boys, they'll make the old man a Brigadier and call him to the field to command them. On one occasion when marching by a Texas regiment ("Matt" was then a Col. com'g 25th N. C. T., and "Bob" was a Brigadier, commanding brigade and division,) some fellow sung out to the 35th:

"What Regiment's that?" "Ransom's."
"What Brigade?" "Ransom's."
"What Division?" "Ransom's."
"Well, who the deuce is Ransom?" This last interrogation was answered by a roar of laughter which all enjoyed.

Since the 9th May we have been in no general engagement but have done a deal of heavy skirmishing. These actions, often very gallant affairs, are seldom known to the public. Among the most brilliant I will mention one which occurred June 2d, on the South Side near Bermuda Hundreds, in which Ransom's brigade were the prominent actors.

The skirmish line consisted of two companies from each regiment except the 4th, which furnished a detail of 90 men and two officers. Capt. Holeman, Co. A, 24th, commanded the line. The enemy were strongly posted in rifle pits a few hundred yards in our front. At a signal the skirmishers dashed forward at a double-quick with the real, inimitable Confederate yell. They were received with a well-directed fire from seven shooting rifles, but the advance was steadily maintained until within forty yards, when our line opened on the yankees. The company from the 49th under Capt. Chambers were first to break their line. Others were not so successful and reinforcements were called for, and Co A, 24th, Lt. Benton, com'dg, was ordered forward. This gallant company elicited the admiration of all. At a full run they rushed headlong upon the foe and carried the rifle pits in front of the 24th skirmishers. The yankees were driven nearly a mile, with considerable loss. The loss on our side was heavy, amounting to about 60 in killed and wounded. The gallant Capt. Phifer, 49th N. C. T. was fired upon and wounded by a yankee within six paces of him. Lt. John H. McLean, Co. G, 24th, was mortally wounded and died in a few hours. He was a young man of much promise and high standing and was greatly esteemed by his comrades. He was a candidate for the Legislature from Robeson county, and bid fair to be one of her most useful sons. His loss is universally lamented. Many others who fell are worthy of especial mention, but time forbids. Eighty prisoners, including a Major and four line officers, were captured, chiefly by the 35th, 49th and 24th. Capt. Holeman acted with conspicuous gallantry, and much credit is due him for the skillful handling of the troops. We are now in line of battle near where the York River railroad crosses the Chickahominy. Sharp-shooting is kept up by both sides. Our picket lines are in the famous Chickahominy swamps, and between mud, muskets and mosquitos, we are having an interesting time.

The mosquitos are remarkable for the length of their bills, which some assert can penetrate four folds of a blanket, and then inflict a wound which might be numbered among the casualties. Yours, &c.
CUPID.

FROM LANE'S BRIGADE.—Extract from a letter dated

"TURKEY RIDGE (COLD HARBOR,) June 8, 1864.

"Just after my letter of yesterday had been sent off Gen. Wilcox sent me a letter from Gen. Lee to Grant, which I delivered under flag of truce—said flag being a pillow-case stuck on a twig. This letter gave Grant from 6 to 8 to bury his dead and remove his wounded. The two armies turned out in force to look at each other and to enjoy for once the pleasure of perfect security. To-day there has been but little skirmishing—I suppose the skirmishers made this agreement among themselves yesterday evening during the truce. We are much pleased at this, for they had begun to put too many holes through our quarters. None of us have been hit in here, though a ball cut Col. Cowan's hat which was lying on his leg whilst he was taking a nap. The Richmond papers' reporter says not a gun was fired on Gen. Lee's lines yesterday—we had some of our Brigade struck. To-day no casualties in our Brigade to 12½ o'clock.
E. J. H., Jr.

"JUNE 11th.—We are still on Turkey Ridge, and still have our quarters in a house which is one-third within and two-thirds without our breastworks. The yankee bullets rattle on the outside, and each day some of them come through, scattering the plastering, ricochetting on the floor, and making a noise generally. For several days the yankees have been exceedingly quiet—you would say nothing had been doing—yet we lose about 4 men a day, generally by chance shots. The men cannot stay behind their works all the time. Sometimes they are struck while walking about, sometimes when eating or cooking, sometimes while asleep. The losses in our Brigade have been greatly in excess of the average.

"The yankees sometimes fire upon us with mortars, or howitzers used as mortars. One of our Colonels remarked upon this that his men had become expert engineers—could quickly build a breastwork, make it formidable by abattis and stockades, and had learned the mysteries and experienced the benefits of the double-sap and traverse; but that he was completely outdone when he saw a mortar shell coming straight down from the skies—he didn't know how to fortify in that direction, and wished for his *umbrella*.

"It is hard to tell what Grant is after. It is thought he is beginning to tire. I hope so. Yet if he were to renew his attack on us here, I can't see but that his army would be used up, provided the attack were sufficiently vigorous." E. J. H. Jr.

[Three days after this was written, the Brigade (Wilcox's Division) was across the Chickahominy, driving the yankees. See telegram.—OBS.]

FROM THE 51st REG'T.—A member of this Reg't (Col. McKethan's) writes us as follows from Gaines's Mills, June 8th:

"Our boys are in good spirits and cheerful, rations plentiful—¾ lb. bacon and plenty of bread, also as extras, coffee, sugar and onions. The casualties in 51st Reg't have been pretty heavy since we left Petersburg with 800 men. We have in four different cases been called on to contend with great odds and in each case drove the enemy in our front, but for want of proper support were flanked on two occasions and compelled to retire under heavy fire, to prevent the whole being captured. Gen. Hoke complimented the 8th and 51st for their conduct under the trying circumstances of June 1st.

"We captured a few days ago several yankees who were members of the company stationed at the N. C. Arsenal just before the war broke out. Several Fayetteville boys recognized them and talked with them. Their Reg't was the 146th N. Y. Zouaves. They said the Reg't was cut all to pieces—but few left."

MARRIED,

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. H. C. Parsons, Col. WALTER L. STEELE, of Rockingham, Richmond county, to Miss MARY JANE, daughter of Thomas S. Little of Anson.

To the People of Cumberland & Harnett Counties.

HAVING been recommended to become a candidate for a seat in our next Legislature by my friends, and fully appreciating their kind intentions, I respectfully decline being a candidate for the following reasons: personal and political friend of mine now in the army (I allude to Lieut. J. A. McArthur,) is a candidate for the same position, and feeling a deep interest in his success, I am unwilling to endanger his election by the use of my name; and for the further reason that I have no taste or inclination for holding any public position.

We already have some eight or ten candidates in the field, and out of such a number we will have no difficulty in selecting good and true men who will reflect the public sentiment and subserve the interests of the two counties. I am, very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
E. L. PEMBERTON.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1864. 1t

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From the Armies in Virginia.—RICHMOND, June 14.—Our cavalry yesterday evening gave back before the enemy some 2 miles from Ridley's Shop in the direction of Richmond, until strengthened by Wilcox's and part of Mahone's divisions. The enemy's force (2 divisions of infantry, with artillery and cavalry) was then driven back 3 or 4 miles below Ridley's shop towards Long Bridge, and the road to Malvern Hill, which the enemy at one time held, was recovered.

Last night the enemy again withdrew from our front, and to-day are reported moving towards Shirley on the James River.

Some 70 prisoners taken in the breastworks and in yesterday evening's brush have been brought in.

Grant's exact whereabouts or intentions are not yet ascertained.

RICHMOND, June 15.—The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Lee:—

HEADQ'RS, June 14, 9 P. M.—The force of the enemy mentioned in last dispatch as on the Long Bridge Road disappeared during the night. It was probably an advance to cover the movement of the main body, which, as far as I can learn, crossed the Chickahominy at the Long Bridge and below and has reached the James at Westover and Wilcox's Landing.

A portion of Grant's army, upon leaving our front at Cold Harbor, is reported to have proceeded to the White House and embarked at that place. Every thing is said to have been removed and the depot at White House broken up. Cars, engines, railroad iron, bridges, &c., brought to that point are also said to have been re-shipped.

R. E. LEE."

Later from the North.—RICHMOND, June 15.—The Washington Chronicle of the 12th [Sunday last] has been received. Gold on the 11th was 199. Morgan is reported to be leaving Kentucky by nearly the same route he entered it. Other news unimportant.

Funeral of Gen. Polk.—ATLANTA, June 15.—The remains of Gen. Polk arrived here this morning and were deposited in St. Luke's Church. The funeral services and sermon by Rev. Dr. Quintard were attended by a great number of people. At noon the remains were escorted with military honors to the Augusta train. The death of this Christian Hero has made a profound impression upon this community.

The Late Cavalry Encounter.—The fight on Saturday was between Fitz Lee's division and the enemy; it commenced about a mile North of Louisa C. H., and was very hotly contested. The troops on both sides were dismounted. Our cavalrymen drove the enemy about two miles, capturing a considerable number of prisoners, a number of pieces of artillery and four caissons. Our informant did not know the *number* of prisoners captured here, but marching under guard four abreast, the column was about 300 yards long and in close order.

The prisoners reported that General Custar was wounded in the fight. Among those captured was his Adjutant.

A party of the enemy, about 150, struck out to the south of the railroad, apparently on a raid; but before they knew of their danger they rode into Gen. Hampton's embraces and were captured to the last man. These are in addition to the prisoners above spoken of.

At 2 o'clock Sunday fighting was in progress between Hampton and the enemy.

Our soldiers are said to have fought with great gallantry. The combat was mostly at very close quarters, and the wounds in consequence are generally severe.—*Rich'd Sentinel, 14th.*

Forrest's Victory in North Mississippi—Brilliant Results.—A dispatch from Gen. S. D. Lee, received yesterday at the War Department, says that Gen. Forrest attacked the enemy on the 10th inst., six miles west of Baldwin, and gained a complete victory. The force of the enemy was estimated at 10,000. At the date of the dispatch Gen. Forrest had already driven them ten miles. The following is a copy of a second dispatch received from Gen. Lee, giving some of the results of the victory:

BALDWIN, June 11, via MOBILE, June 12.

To Gen. S. Cooper:—The battle of Tishomingo Creek, fought yesterday by Maj. Gen. Forrest, is one of the most signal victories of the war for the forces engaged.

The secured results on the field, so far, are 200 prisoners, 12 pieces of artillery, one hundred and fifty wagons, mostly loaded, and more still coming in. Most of the animals were ridden off by the enemy.

The rout was complete. Our forces—less than one-fourth—are in close and vigorous pursuit.

Our loss, so far, will not exceed 400 in killed and wounded.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the gallant Forrest and his brave command.
S. D. LEE, Major Gen.

The last heard from Major Gen. Grierson and his party, they were making with all possible speed for Memphis, the point from whence they started on their maraunding expedition.

Later and better.—The following official dispatch was received at the War Department last night:

OKOLONA, via MOBILE, June 13.—*Gen. S. Cooper:*—Gen. Forrest reports from Salem, on the 11th, that he had scattered the forces of the enemy, and was still pursuing them. The loss of the enemy so far amounts to 2000 killed and wounded and 1000 prisoners, 20 pieces of artillery, and 250 wagons and ambulances. The rout is complete.
S. D. LEE, Major Gen.

Position of the Virginia Armies.—Grant having abandoned the White House as a base of supplies, on Sunday night evacuated his entrenchments, and crossed to the Southside of the Chickahominy on Monday morning. His lines extend from Malvern Hill on the James to the Chickahominy. Gen. Lee is in Grant's front, having crossed at McClellan's bridge. Grant is under protection of his gunboats, but much farther from Richmond.—*Rich. Sen., 14th.*

The wounded from the Chickahominy.—The entire number of wounded in Gen. Lee's army, during the 15 days ending on Saturday last, which include all of the engagements on the Chickahominy, will not exceed *eighteen hundred*. The proportion of killed was unusually small.—*Rich. Enquirer, 14th.*

From the Valley of Virginia.—We have a report that Gen. Breckinridge was moving rapidly after the enemy, and was close upon them. We have also the cheering information that Lynchburg is abundantly defended, and perfectly safe.
Rich. Dispatch, 14th.

The Yankees at Lexington.—The enemy burned the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington on Saturday; also, Jordan's Point Mill property, and other improvements of less importance. The enemy's forces that effected the capture are reported at six thousand strong.—*Ib.*

The Department of Richmond.—Maj. Gen. Robert Ransom having been assigned to the command of the cavalry in the Valley, Lieut. Gen. Ewell has been appointed to the command of the Department of Richmond.—*Richmond Enquirer, 14th.*

CROPS.—We learn that some farmers have commenced cutting their wheat, and that the early wheat is fine.

A letter from a friend who has passed through Richmond and Montgomery, says, June 10th:

"The crops look promising. The corn is of good color and growing finely, though backward. There is almost too much rain for the wheat. Oats are remarkably fine and promise a fine yield.

DIED.

On Friday morning last, CLAGNEL, infant son of Major Matthew P. Taylor of the Ordnance corps.

Near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, June 5th, Miss HENRIETTA McMILLAN, aged about 21 years.

Near Johnsonville, Harnett county, May 23d, Mrs. KATHARINE CAMERON, aged 62 years, relict of Angus Cameron, dec'd. She leaves a family and large circle of friends to mourn her loss. Our loss is her gain. She was a member of the Presbyterian church. Died in the full hope of an immortal crown of glory. Death had no terrors for her. She often talked with us of her death and of the Saviour. Her disease was long and painful but she murmured not.

Thou art sleeping now, dear mother,
In the cold and silent grave,
But thy trust was in Him, mother,
Who alone is able to save.

We miss thy form, dear mother,
From around our social hearth,
But then can come no more, dear mother,
To see thy loved ones on earth.

Thy days on earth, dear mother,
Were weary days of pain,
We know thou art at rest, dear mother,
Where weariness comes not again.

It was hard to part with thee, mother,
But we would not call thee back again,
For while thou wert here, dear mother,
All was sickness and pain.

Thy suffering was long, dear mother,
But Jesus was thy stay.
No word of murmuring dear mother,
Did we ever hear they say.

Thy sufferings are at an end dear mother,
Thou art free from every care,
Thou art at rest, dear mother,
And Angels' joys doth share.

Thou did'st so long to be, dear mother,
At thy heavenly rest.
We know thou art there, dear mother,
Leaning on thy Saviour's breast.

When the evening is calm and still, mother,
And the stars are looking down from above,
We seem to see thy gentle form, mother,
And hear thy words of love.

We know thou art watching o'er us, mother,
From thy bright home above.
Where at death we hope to meet thee, mother,
Where all is peace, joy and love.

BY DAUGHTER KATE.

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,
Raleigh, May 28th, 1864.

THE President and Directors of the Literary Fund, having made distribution of the School Fund, have directed the following tabular statement to be made, showing the Spring Distribution to each county.

The amount of said distribution will be paid to those entitled, upon application to the Treasurer of the Fund, on or after the 1st day of August next.

The counties of Clay, Mitchell and Transylvania will receive their shares from the counties out of which they were respectively formed, there having been no report from said counties, under the act of Assembly.

ZEBULON B. VANCE,
President Ex-Officio.

R. H. BATTLE, JR., Secretary.

	Counties.	Fed. Pop.	Spring Dist.
1	Alamance,	10,475	$1,217 89
2	Alexander,	5,778	671 99
3	Anson,	10,884	1,265 26
4	Alleghany,	3,507	407 59
5	Ashe,	7,800	906 75
6	Beaufort,	12,428	1,444 76
7	Bertie,	11,038	1,282 92
8	Bladen,	9,864	1,146 68
9	Brunswick,	6,954	808 59
10	Buncombe,	11,882	1,381 27
11	Burke,	8,289	963 47
12	Cabarrus,	9,840	1,143 90
13	Caldwell,	7,094	824 78
14	Camden,	4,432	515 20
15	Carteret,	7,889	880 12
16	Caswell,	12,473	1,449 95
17	Catawba,	10,864	1,262 92
18	Chatham,	16,607	1,930 53
19	Cherokee,	8,958	1,041 36
20	Chowan,	5,357	622 75
21	Clevesland,	11,495	1,336 27
22	Columbus,	7,612	884 79
23	Craven,	17,707	1,968 88
24	Cumberland,	14,037	1,631 77
25	Currituck,	6,406	744 79
26	Davidson,	15,771	1,796 38
27	Davie,	7,587	876 17
28	Duplin,	12,976	1,508 79
29	Edgecombe,	13,333	1,549 94
30	Forsyth,	11,940	1,393 24
31	Franklin,	11,978	1,391 05
32	Gaston,	8,43	980 09
33	Gates,	8,982	860 16
34	Granville,	18,902	2,204 29
35	Greene,	6,436	747 74
36	Guilford,	18,406	2,162 92
37	Halifax,	15,801	1,778 71
38	Harnett,	7,005	814 88
39	Haywood,	5,676	659 88
40	Henderson,	9,895	1,150 28
41	Hertford,	7,726	894 14
42	Hyde,	6,417	749 92
43	Iredell,	13,476	1,589 82
44	Jackson,	5,416	629 61
45	Johnston,	13,190	1,591 45
46	Jones,	4,865	567 43
47	Lenoir,	8,158	948 36
48	Lincoln,	7,349	874 31
49	Macon,	5,796	673 38
50	Madison,	5,928	676 92
51	Martin,	8,148	984 39
52	McDowell,	6,508	757 01
53	Mecklenburg,	14,758	1,715 60
54	Montgomery,	6,920	804 44
55	Moore,	10,420	1,211 81
56	Nash,	9,815	1,140 98
57	New Hanover,	17,582	2,256 88
58	Northampton,	10,658	1,238 89
59	Onslow,	7,457	866 87
60	Orange,	14,905	1,732 68
61	Pasquotank,	7,747	900 52
62	Perquimans,	5,820	676 57
63	Person,	9,143	1,062 86
64	Pitt,	12,691	1,475 31
65	Polk,	3,795	441 17
66	Randolph,	16,135	1,875 67
67	Richmond,	8,826	1,026 24
68	Robeson,	13,307	1,546 91
69	Rockingham,	14,219	1,652 94
70	Rowan,	13,014	1,512 86
71	Ruther

GOLD AND GRANT

From the Richmond Examiner

Gold and Grant have more than a mere alliterative affinity. There is a substantial, mutual relation between them, and the one is the complement of the other. When the General crossed the Rapid Ann at the head of 130,000 men, bound to march straight over Lee's army into Richmond, Gold in Wall Street felt easier for the moment, and let itself go at 170. It even remained comparatively indifferent to the two furious onsets made upon our lines in the Wilderness, though they were repulsed with such slaughter and he[illegible]. Then commenced the General's strategy by the left flank; and at once the precious metal showed signs of wavering and shrinking. After the horrible *strages* of Spotsylvania C. H., the pulse of the Yankee nation rose full 6 per cent. Again came the inevitable movement by the left, to Massaponax and to Guinea's station; followed by Gen. Lee's rapid march to Hanover junction; and for a few days the specie in Wall street, susceptible as mercury in a barometer, sympathizing with its General's apparently direct advance upon Richmond, and his stern announcement that he would fight it out *on that line*, if it took all summer, hold itself again a little easier—when, behold! just as the two armies were fronting one another at Hanover junction, came once more the inevitable predestined slipping aside by the right flank, and the golden eagles felt it to their spinal marrow. The Wall street pulse rose to 185, 90, 92—then, after the battle of Cold Harbour, and another shift to the right, to 195, 7, 8, 9. On the 10th gold was sold for 199, and when it becomes known in that country that the whole army is once more on its travels, not only by the left flank, but this time away from Richmond, it would be hazardous to conjecture how many greenbacks a golden dollar will buy.

So since the crossing of the Rapid Ann, in that resistless, unspeakable, supreme effort, *toto corpore regni*, for capture of the "rebel capital," the credit of the Federal Government has declined faster and farther than ever before, and Gold, within thirty days, went up thirty per cent. save one. Singular effect of a magnificent military combination for taking possession of all the lands and wealth of the Confederate States to pay the debt of that Government. Can it be that, somehow, the people in Wall street are doubtful about the ultimate redemption of Federal securities by Confederate plantations? Oh, ye of little faith!

We are informed, indeed, by the enemy's press, and they tell it with satisfaction, that, on the 10th, an effort was made—doubtless by "rebel sympathizers"—to carry gold up to the round two hundred; but that the traitorous attempt was defeated, and, in fact, before the day closed, a sale was made at 198. It would appear that these strange yankees attach a kind of mystic significance (for they are in all things too superstitious) to this fatal number 200. There is an awful feeling on the street, that once the complete round number of two for one is reached, the advance will be no longer by creeping steps, but by leaps and bounds, or even a perpendicular fall, *a racco*—that up to that point there is a certain capacity for management and manipulation; but that thenceforward it is a blind rush—the horses get the bit between their teeth, and no charioteer of finance, not John Chase, nor Phaeton Memminger himself, can longer hold them in hand: there is a downhill stretch before them, and the Devil behind.

Hitherto we have been able, holding our fingers delicately on the pulse of Wall street, to note the gradual but certain collapse of the system as the tremendous, decisive and final invasion swept on its way, by the left flank. But at our last observation of the pulse, namely, on the 10th, the patient had not been yet tried by the latest sickening news—*another* nocturnal absconding from before Lee's front; farther off from Richmond this time, but unavoidable so, for the Grant strategy must be by the left flank: when this piece of news is fully known, and when military critics appreciate the progress made by Grant in his wonderful siege of Richmond—nearly, a progress (after one month's fighting and strategy over the left), to the very point arrived at by McClellen's beaten remnant. When he had abandoned the enterprize altogether, it is probable that the gold quotations will shiver, flutter and start off at a gallop.

Little Grant cares for the nervous sensibilities of Wall street. He started with a huge army to have his siege out, and have it out he will, by the left flank. Does any simple reader imagine that his favorite and only possible movement has now at last reached its term? By no means. He will probably advance again straight against Lee's army, and being repulsed again will slip off over the James river—advance against our intrenchments on the Southside—get beaten as usual, sliding each time farther and farther left, and then will open to the General perhaps the most tempting and magnificent campaign which a yankee host has yet entered upon. It will then turn out that his gigantic campaign is only now about to begin. Then will be developed, before the eyes of two astonished nations, what his plan has been in this most dexterous or rather sinistrous strategy from the beginning. By moving still to his left—for he scorns to abandon a principle—he can invade all the cities of the seaboard, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, keeping always near his sea and river base; take them all in the rear; then overwhelm Johnston, and, united with Sherman, subjugate Georgia and South Carolina; conquer in fact the whole South except Richmond, in such sort that the body being dead and cut to pieces, the head can hardly be said to remain alive, and will drop off the corpse by itself. This was the siege he meant from the first; and we shall all at last acknowledge that the campaign of '64 was the most cata-wampously stupendous that ever "transpired" in our midst. One uses yankee slang naturally in describing an achievement so gloriously yankee, and so suitable to the genius of Grant. It is in vain that difficulties may be suggested—mighty swamps to cross, and the demons of fever and dysentery to contend with, besides a Confederate army still attending his motions and offering inconvenient battle. All trifles these. What are the swamps of Virginia and Carolina to those wide morasses of the Mississippi, out of which our little Dismal would never be missed? To the army that has braved the swamp fevers of the Great West, our small fever and ague of the coast will not be a "circumstance;" and as for a Confederate army continually offering him battle, why it is but continually sliding to the left, and "away we go!" We now see, therefore—our eyes having gradually opened to the grandeur of the dazzling vision—that Gen. Grant is at last going to besiege Richmond by way of the Congaree and Wateree, the Savannah and Ocmulgee; and that he regards Charleston and Savannah as outworks to the defences of this city. There is an air of imposing vastness about this style of siege which will especially endear it to the yankee heart. It is very true, Gold will continue to go upward just as Grant goes leftward; but to show the world such a campaign is worth a few thousand millions or so. Hang the expense!

"Brother Toby, replied my father, you care not what money you dissipate and throw away, provided, continued he, 'tis but upon a siege." "Have I not one hundred and twenty pounds a year besides my half pay?" cried my uncle Toby. "What is that—replied my father hastily—to ten pounds for a pair of jack boots?—twelve guineas for your *pontoons*?—half as much for your Dutch drawbridge?—to say nothing of the train of little brass artillery that you bespoke last week for the siege of *Messina*? believe me, dear brother Toby, continued my father, taking him kindly by the hand, these military operations of yours are above your strength; you mean well, brother—but they carry you into greater expenses than you were aware of:—and take my word, dear Toby, they will, in the end, quite ruin your fortune, and make a beggar of you." "What signifies it if they do, brother, replied my uncle Toby, *so long as we know 'tis for the good of the nation?*"

Grant's change of Base.—On Sunday evening the enemy commenced moving off our front near Cold Harbor and Turkey Hill ridge, and continued the movement all that night, crossing the Chickahominy at Long Bridge. They left about 150 pickets, which we captured.

Early the next morning they attacked the cavalry force stationed near the Long Bridge, (Gary's brigade,) driving them back until about 2 P. M., when a portion of Hill's corps came up and attacked the enemy, driving him back, with ease, about a mile and a half, and capturing a good many prisoners. Scales' McIowan's and Thomas's Brigades, of Wilcox's division, were the troops engaged. The affair amounted to but little more than a heavy skirmish, the principal fighting being done by our skirmishers.

Our troops were put in position to meet any advance of the enemy, the left being near White Oak Swamp Bridge, and the right near Malvern Hill, which we hold. The enemy have been shelling Malvern Hill to-day from their gunboats in the James river. "Nobody hurt" on our side.

Scouts report the enemy moving to the south side. Other reports represent Grant as crossing on pontoons at Harrison's landing. We have captured in the movement about 300 prisoners.

Rich. Sentinel.

Rumor had it yesterday that Grant has been put under arrest. A captured Yankee so asserts. He has moved to the South of James. The troops he shipped at the White House are said to have already arrived at City Point. Grant has now dropped Richmond for a while, and as a preliminary, will make his attempt on Petersburg. Grant will find the same difficulty there that he found insuperable here. It is Lee's army. He has attempted what he has proven unable to do; and his present running around, is like that of a dog trying to catch his tail.—*Ib. 16th.*

To be put under fire.—A batch of yankee prisoners, comprising the highest in rank now in our hands, [5 Generals, 11 Colonels, 25 Lt. Colonels, and 9 Majors] arrived here on Sunday. These prisoners, we understand, will be furnished with comfortable quarters in that portion of the city most exposed to the enemy's fire. The commanding officer on Morris Island will be duly notified of the fact of their presence in the shelled district, and if his batteries still continue their wanton and barbarous work, it will be at the peril of the captive officers.—*Chas. Mercury*

A New Commander.—Brig. Gen. L. S. Baker, commanding the second District of North Carolina and Southern Virginia, arrived here yesterday.

Goldsboro' State Journal.

Shoe-Heel Wool Carding.

THE undersigned, wish to notify my customers and the public generally, that I am now ready to CARD WOOL INTO ROLLS, having put my machinery in good order and repairs. I feel fully able to do work that will compare favorably with any work of the kind done in the South. Strict attention will be given to all parcels of mixing. I will also card Cotton and Wool mixed together. Persons having such done will be careful not to put any oil or lard on their Wool to mix with Cotton. Mix about a pound of Cotton to four pounds of Wool. I will run day and night to accommodate customers from a distance. My terms will be very easy.

Directions for Preparing.

WASH it in cold water without soap, free it from trash and burs, and oil it with Neatsfoot oil, about a pint to 12 pounds and regulate as the Wool may require. Bring in your Wool and get good rolls.

A. A. McLEAN.

Shoe Heel Depot, W. C. & R. R. R.

Gillespie's P. O., June 14. 41, 4pd

Negroes for Sale.

I WILL sell at the Court House door in Lumberton, on the 25th day of June next, on a credit of nine months, the SLAVES belonging to the late Calvin Crawford—four in number; very valuable. A Bond with good security will be required of purchaser.

WM. J. BROWN, Adm'r & Com.

May 31. 41-2tpd

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN from my stable, near Bluckersville, Cumberland County, on last night, a dark iron-gray HORSE, five years old, and has a peculiar mark in his face of streak running from his forehead crosswise; shows marks on his shoulders from the rubbing of the hames, and also from the rubbing of the saddle on his back. The said horse was of good size. The thief crossed the Clarendon bridge with him between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning. Any information in regard to him will be thankfully received, and the above reward will be paid for the delivery of the horse.

NATHAN HALL.

June 14. 41-2tpd

FOR SALE,

5000 ACRES OF PINE LAND ten miles South of the W. & M. R. R., opposite Grist's Depot, in Columbus county. Will be exchanged for Confederate money or young negroes. Any information desired about said land can be had by applying to Albert Peacock, at Peacock's Store, B. H. Hunt on the premises, or the subscriber at this place.

T. S MEMORY.

Whiteville, N. C., June 8. 41-7t

WANTED,

A SET OF GRIST MILL IRONS, with or without the Crane.

T. S. MEMORY.

June 8. 41-7t

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,

Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM now prepared to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catharine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will periodically respond to the above notice, as the wool is for clothing the N C Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

June 14 41 Qt

STOLEN

FROM my lot, on the night of the 7th inst., my OX, medium size, marked by a smooth crop and half moon under in left ear and under slope in right ear, horns sawn off, sides and legs black, belly white, a white spot in forehead, rump and tail mostly white. I will pay a liberal reward for any information so that I may get him, or for the thief that stole him.

MARY E. WILLIFORD,

Near Graham Bridge, Black River, Cumb'd Co.

June 16. 1tpd-1t

ESTRAYED,

ON or about the 15th of May, 1864, one COW and one HEIFER. It is a brown cow with a white back an under bit in the right ear, and swallow-fork in the left. The heifer is of deep red color. I will pay $20 reward for the delivery of said cattle or for such information as will enable me to get them.

ALEX. McPHAIL.

Arsenal and Armory, June 14, 1864. 41-2tpd

RECENT CAVALRY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA

We copied last Monday from the Richmond Enquirer an account of the late cavalry operations of the North Carolina Brigade. The Enquirer of the 16th has another letter in correction of alleged errors, which we annex

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer, 16th inst.

N. C. CAVALRY BRIGADE, June 10.

Gentlemen:—Under this heading I notice in your yesterday's paper certain errors and omissions, which I think justice to all parties demands should be corrected, and which I hope were unintentional on the part of your correspondent. While I most cordially concur in the fitting tribute which he pays to our intrepid Gen. Hampton, our energetic and gallant Gen. W. H. F. Lee, and our dashing Majors McNeill, Cowles and Moore, and others, and believe them worthy of the cause they espouse, and of our most implicit confidence, I must say he misplaces and overlooks certain individuals and facts worthy of notice.

THE FIGHT ON THE RIVER ROAD.

He says "the 31 North Carolina was thrown forward and skirmished hotly with their (the enemy's) advance, retiring slowly up in the other part of the command, lying a few miles back," &c. After the 34 North Carolina reached their horses, the order-in-column of the withdrawal to gain a better position from front to rear was 5th, 3d, 2d and 1st regiments, respectively. When the enemy charged our rear, I am informed that Major Cowles, although present, doing and daring everything which his gallant spirit ever prompts, was *not* in command of the detachment from the 1st and 3d regiments. Of the 1st he might have been, but the detachment of the 31 he most certainly could not have commanded, since in the momentary confusion caused by a part of the command mistaking an order, this detachment, consisting of the 1st and 31 squadrons, companies A and B, E and I of the 35, charged through the 2d and part of the 1st regiments, and reached the enemy in time to take several prisoners, two horses and equipments, &c. These squadrons inflicted the loss sustained by the enemy at that time. It seems to have been a well managed accident that these squadrons, commanded respectively by Capts McClammy and Perkins, gained the front after we turned upon the enemy so quickly, and in such good order, but it was even so. A part of the 1st was then battling side by side with us, and hand to hand with the enemy; and I make this statement not to detract anything from Maj Cowles and his heroic command, who with a detachment from Co. B, 3d N. C., covered our rear after we had routed the enemy; but to inform those unacquainted with the facts *how* this detachment of the 3d came to be with Maj Cowles, and under his command, if you wish. Throughout the day's fighting, Col J. A. Baker commanded the brigade, directing and supervising every movement. His gallantry is almost proverbial, at least in his own regiment, and his judgment and skill upon the field is ever crowned with success. Passing a member of the brigade the evening of the fight he said: "Col. Baker seems to be very brave." "Yes," I replied, "he will carry you as far into the ranks of the enemy as any other living man." "But," said he, "I'm afraid he will *lead* us so far in that he cannot get us out again." "You have only to judge his future by his past," I said, and left him seemingly much pleased and relieved.

At Buckeye the conduct of the brigade was such that no distinction was nor ought to be made. Col Baker, with his usual taste, commanded the brigade. Suffice it to say, we checked the enemy's infantry, artillery and dismounted cavalry, for several hours, and retired from the field in good order.

At Hanover C. H. Gen. Young, whose heroism during his short stay with us won our esteem and admiration, commanded our brigade. The 1st, 2d, 3d, and 5th N. C. were dismounted, and took position from the R. R. to the General R. R., our right resting on the R. R., but in advance of the railroad station. This position we held until compelled to fall back—the enemy flanking us on our right and left. We next took position behind a plank fence, our right behind the houses at the railroad depot. Here I first saw Maj. McNeill, who came to our support and met us there. I am confident he will say, that the charge to regain the position at the station, after we had fallen back to a little ravine in its rear, was participated in by the 1st and part of the 5th squadrons, of the 2d N. C., and other men of the regiment, who had strayed from their commands in the growing darkness. Of Maj. McNeill's coolness and valor in this occasion I can bear ample testimony; but, I am proud to say, that when he "rushed upon the railroad station amid a shower of balls which greeted him and his party," that the Third was a part of that "party," and, though almost completely exhausted from the day's work, and their ammunition expended, some of them actually fought the enemy with brickbats from house to house, contesting every inch of ground with wonderful success till darkness closed the scene.

At Ashland after Gen Young was wounded, Col Baker commanded the brigade with that energy and gallantry which could not have escaped the most casual observer.

At Hawe shop the 2d and 5th, under Col. Andrews and Major McNeill respectively, and led by Col. Baker, went forward and drove the enemy from their breastworks, but were compelled to retire, the enemy being reinforced by infantry, not, however, before they made the enemy feel the force of their *old habit*. The 3d, commanded by Lieut Col Waddell, on the right, and Major Moore on the left, was held in reserve, and was only called into action when the 2d and 5th were retiring from the hard fought field. It was then engaged about one hour and retired, leaving a few videttes in our rear. Every movement of the brigade was directed by Col. Baker, under the supervision of our favorite General, W. F. H. Lee. The Colonel's horse was wounded, and a ball struck his saddle while riding along the skirmish line.

I have confined my statement to Gen Gordon's old brigade, now commanded by our trusted and much beloved Gen. Barringer, because I was a participant in each of the engagements mentioned, and because I wished to do justice to those who, whether commanding the brigade or acting in a subordinate capacity, were entirely ignored by D. B. R. in his communication of the 4th inst.

D. W. S.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Editors Observer: You will confer a great favor by publishing in the columns of your paper the casualties of Co. G, 55th Reg't N. C. T., in the recent battles of Northern Va., from 5th May to 2d June 1864:

May 5—Killed: Privates Jesse B Garris, Jos Price. Wounded: Ord Sgt E Rich, right hand; Sgt W G Martin, right thigh, since died; Corp W A Lee, foot, (missing, supposed to be captured;) Privates W A Blackman, left leg; John Chance, left leg, amputated; N D Chance, thigh; John Garris, slight in chin, since returned for duty; Y N Lee, left shoulder; Dav J Thompson, finger. Missing: J B Ingram, L B Price.

May 10—Wounded: Corp J H Best, left arm; Private J B Strickling, slight in foot.

May 23—Missing: D T Toler.

June 2—Killed: Private G W Pearsall.

Total—Killed 3, wounded 11, missing 2.

Very respectfully,

MARCUS C. STEVENS, 1st Lt.,
Co. G, 55th N. C. Troops.

Twentieth N C T—Lee's army—May 6 to June 8.

Field and staff—Killed: Maj J S Brooks. Wounded: Adjt E B Moore, leg.

Co A—Killed: Alex Earnhart, G W Turner, Alfred Single. Wm Turner, C C Townsend. Wounded: Lt J D Irving, Sgts R L Weddington, J F Williford, Corpl S A Weddington, B F Blackwelder, Henry Faggot, J W Cook, J M Goodman, G P Monk, Albert Whisenhunt, W M Weddington. Missing: Lt A M Wilhelm, A E Walter, L H Alexander, P A Faggot, T A Munday.

B—Killed: Frank Wisenhiemer. Wounded: H M Goodman, F M Bradley, J P Culp, H S Petery, J R Bradford, J L Fulham, W H H Baugle, M O Spears, H S Strickland. Missing: John Sellars. Wounded: W F Murph, J C Blackwelder, G F Barnhart, E C Fulham.

C—Killed: Lt G H Watson. Wounded: Isaiah Hinson, Corpl G W Stepps, W J Griffin. Missing: Sgt C Bowen, W H Daniel, J H May, W C Hammons, R M Stockton.

D—Wounded: Capt J F Ireland, leg slight; Frank Spivey, leg slight; Sam Reaves, Kenan Wright. Missing: F D Bryan, W B Carter, W H Gerrill, E McPherson, C McPherson, Dalmore Nealey, Lewis Nealey, G J Norris, Sgt Man Wright.

E—Wounded: David Blaylock, and Henry Byrd, mortally, since died; Sgt J H Baker, thigh slight; Sgt E F Hicks, bruised hip; Wm Barfield, hand severe; J M Berry, head slight; W H Lambert, thigh severe; J S Kellett, arm severe; G W Wallace, leg severe. Missing: E J Cherry, G W Jernigan, W D Winders.

F—Killed: W J Cotton. Wounded: E T Carr, mortally; J H Sikes, jaw and neck severe; A M Fisher, thigh severe, captured; W R Highsmith, finger slight; W K Faircloth, thigh and heel slight. Missing: J K Hall, J B Herring.

G—Wounded: Geo Hays, arms severe; S F Reynolds, and H M Cumbee, hand slight; J H White, slight. Missing: Sgt E Russ, W P Gore, Corpl S B Clemons, Corpl S H Hickman, Moses Simmons, W H Raymond, A C Lewis, J F Cumber, D M Williams, A K Hewitt, Wm Gore.

H—Wounded: Capt C B Monk, mortally since died; Lt Jas Ingram, arm and side slight; Owen Hargrove, side slight; Festus Bissell, arm slight; J J Cox, hand slight; Abel Bass, thigh slight; J R Benton, head; Rob Baggett, arm severe captured; J B Hood, face. Missing: Josiah Smith, J R Lassiter, J W Strickian, Willis Baggett, Albert Hargrove, L M Jernigan, C A Jernigan, J H B Hill, Samp Holder, R G Hawley.

I—Killed: Sgt R A Brown. Wounded: Capt D J Devane, arm severe; Corpl O Smith, Mat Hall, Albert Hall, Dempsy Jackson, Josh Padgett, Newbern Tew. Missing: C H Hall, L H Carroll.

K—Wounded: J C Fields, Stephen Elkins. Missing: G W Babsom, Ash Bradshaw, A E Fisher, D G Fields, M D Ward.

Recapitulation—Killed 14, wounded 61, missing 57.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE TAX LAWS.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the first, second, and third, sections of the act to levy additional taxes for the common defence and support of the government, approved seventeenth of February, 1864, be amended and re-enacted, so as to read as follows, to wit:

SEC. 1. That in addition to the taxes levied by the "act to lay taxes for the common defence, and to carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April 24, 1863, there shall be levied, from the 17th day of February, 1864, on the subjects of taxation herein after mentioned, and collected from every person, copartnership, association or corporation, liable therefor, taxes as follows to wit:

I. Upon the value of all property, real, personal and mixed, of every kind or description, not herein after exempted or taxed at a different rate, five per cent: *Provided*, That from the tax on the value of property employed in agriculture, as aforesaid; and the collection of the tax on such property shall be suspended after assessment, under the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the value of the tithe to be deducted can be ascertained, and when so ascertained it shall be the duty of the post quartermaster to certify and of the district collector to deduct, the value of such tithe, and any balance found due may be paid in bonds and certificates therefor, authorized by the "Act to reduce the currency and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds," in like manner as other taxes, payable during the year: *Provided*, That no credit shall be allowed beyond five per cent.

II. On the value of gold and silver ware and plate, jewels, jewelry and watches, ten per cent.

III. The value of property taxed under this section shall be assessed on the basis of the market value of the same, or similar property in the neighborhood where assessed, in the year 1860, except in cases where lands, slaves, cotton and tobacco have been purchased since 1st day of January, 1862, in which case the said lands, slaves, cotton and tobacco so purchased shall be assessed at the price actually paid for the same by the owner; *Provided*, That land purchased by refugees, and held and occupied by them for their own use and residence, shall be assessed according to its market value in the year 1860.

SEC. 2. That section second of an act entitled "an act to level additional taxes for the common defence and support of the Government," approved 17th February, 1864, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and it is hereby declared, that all the property and assets of corporations, associations and joint stock companies, of every description, whether incorporated or not, shall be assessed and taxed in the same manner, and to the same extent, as the property and assets of individuals; the tax on such property and assets to be assessed against, and paid by, such corporations, associations and joint stock companies; *Provided*, That no bank or banking company shall be liable to pay a tax upon deposite of money to the credit of, and subject to the checks of others: *Provided further*, That the stock, shares or interests, representing property or assets in corporations or joint stock companies, or associations, shall not be assessed or taxed. And, *Provided further*, That all property within the enemy's lines be, and the same is hereby exempted from all taxation so long as it remains in the enemy's lines.

SEC. 3. That paragraph one of section three of an act entitled "An act to levy additional taxes for the common defence and support of the Government," approved 17th February, 1864, be, and the same is hereby amended and re-enacted, so as to read as follows. Upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold or silver bullion, moneys held abroad, or bills of exchange drawn therefor, promissory notes, rights, credits and securities, payable in foreign countries, five per cent., to be paid in specie, or Confederate Treasury notes at their value, as compared with specie at the time the tax is payable; the relative value of specie and Confederate Treasury notes, for the purpose of payment under this act, to be fixed by regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Taxes, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 4. That section sixteen of the "Act to amend an act entitled 'An act to lay taxes for the common defence and carry on the Government of the Confederate States,' approved 17th February, 1864," be, and the same is hereby, amended, so as to read as follows:

I. The income, property and money, other than Confederate Treasury notes, of hospitals, asylums, churches, schools, colleges and other charitable institutions, shall be exempted from taxation under the provisions of this act, or any other law. The property of companies formed under the act entitled "An act to establish a volunteer navy," shall be exempt from taxation, except on the income.

II. That paragraph six, section seven, of the same act, be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto, as follows:

"If any person shall fail to make due return, as required by said section, of the income or profits taxed under any law of Congress, or in case of disagreement with the assessor, to submit the same to referees, as provided by law, or shall fail or refuse to pay the tax thereon, within such time as shall be prescribed by public notice, by the district collector, under the direction of the Commissioner of Taxes, such person shall be deemed and held to be in default: *Provided*, That such person shall not be deemed and held to be in default, who may fail, or has failed to make payment, or due returns, in consequence of the presence or interference of the enemy, or the absence or neglect of the officers charged with the assessment and collection of taxes."

SEC. 5. That this act shall not be so construed as to subject to taxation corn, bacon and other agricultural products, which were produced in the year 1863, and in the possession of the producer on the 17th of February, 1864, and necessary for the support of himself and family during the present year, and from or on which taxes in kind have been deducted and delivered or paid.

SEC. 6. That section four, paragraphs one and two, of the act approved February 17, 1864, entitled "An act to levy additional taxes for the common defence and support of the Government," be so amended as to levy an additional tax of thirty per cent. upon the amount of all profits made by selling the articles mentioned in the said paragraphs, between the 17th day of February, 1864, and the first day of July next, which additional tax shall be collected under said act.

SEC. 7. That on all Treasury notes of the old issue, of the denomination of five dollars, not exchanged for the new issue prior to the 1st day of January, 1865, and which may remain outstanding on that day, a tax of one hundred per cent is hereby imposed.

SEC. 8. That section seven of an act entitled "An act to levy additional taxes for the common defence and support of the Government," approved 17th February, 1864, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

I. That the first section of the "Act to lay taxes for the common defence and to carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved 24th April, 1863, is suspended for the year 1864.

II. In all cases where a tax is levied on income derived from property, real, personal and mixed of every description, on the amount or value of which an *ad valorem* tax is laid, the *ad valorem* tax shall be deducted from the income tax: *Provided*, That in no case shall less be paid than the *ad valorem* tax.

III. In the assessment of income derived from manufacturing or mining, there shall be deducted from the gross income or profits, the necessary annual repairs, not exceeding ten per cent on the amount of the income derived therefrom. And, in addition to the deduction now allowed by law in the assessment of income derived from any source, the following shall be made, namely: The Confederate taxes actually paid by the owner on sales made by him, and the commissions actually paid by the consignor or shipper for selling, and in the production or manufacture of pig metal, or other iron, the cost of fuel.

SEC. 9. That all citizens of any one of the Confederate States, temporarily residing in another State, shall be liable to be assessed and taxed in the State or district in which he may temporarily reside, and it shall be the duty of all such who have not heretofore made return of their taxable property to the district assessor where they may temporarily reside, within thirty days after the passage of this act, to make such return, and any one liable to be assessed and taxed as aforesaid who shall fail or refuse, within the said period of thirty days, to make such return, shall be liable to all the pains and penalties imposed by the laws of the Confederate States in such case.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON PETERSBURG

From the Petersburg Express of the 16th inst.

Our own immediate vicinity was again menaced yesterday, and at several points by such a show of force that it was no doubt the intention of the enemy to have effected an entrance into the city, had he been permitted to do so.

At 7 A. M. on Wednesday it was ascertained that the enemy was advancing in force, and every man able to shoulder a musket did so and hastened to the fortifications.

The main point of attack was on the City Point road, at a distance of 6 or 7 miles from town. The enemy advanced with at least seven regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, upon some breastworks thrown up hastily during Tuesday night at Baylor's Farm, by Colonel Ferebee, of the 4th N. C. Cavalry. They were held in check by Col. Ferebee's men and Graham's (Petersburg) Battery, for four hours, who fought bravely, but were finally compelled to fall back before overwhelming numbers. Ferebee's men inflicted serious loss upon the enemy, and Graham's Battery shelled the masses of his men with admirable effect. Our men retired in good order, and sustained but few casualties during the fight. It is stated that Graham lost one gun, in consequence of the horses being disabled.

The enemy demonstrated at other points along our lines, but his attacks were feeble and easily repulsed.

It is stated that our sharpshooters placed not less than sixty yankees *hors du combat* along our lines yesterday.

A few prisoners were taken. Among the number was a fellow who rode into our lines at full speed, minus his cap. He was mounted upon a blooded steed, no doubt stolen from some Virginia gentleman, in one of the recent raids, and could not rein his animal up. Some of the prisoners stated that they belonged to Burnside's corps, and that Burnside was at City Point with his whole corps. We presume it is not very formidable, since it was pressed into service on the second day of Grant's fearful encounter with Gen. Lee, and has been engaged ever since.

Later—Desperate Fighting.—The above account was written at 5 p. m. yesterday, when comparative quiet had prevailed along our lines for two hours or more, and it was the general impression that the fighting had ceased for the day. In this our troops were mistaken, for it was ascertained before dark that the enemy had massed a very heavy force on our left—especially on the City Point and Prince George Courthouse roads.

At sunset the enemy charged our batteries commanding these roads, coming up in line of battle six and seven columns deep. The brunt of the assault was sustained by the 26th [illegible] regiments, of Wise's Brigade, and Stribling's Battery of four guns. Three assaults were made, the enemy coming up with a yell, and making the most determined efforts to carry the works. Our troops received them with a terrific volley each time, sending the columns back, broken and discomfited. The fourth assault was made by such overwhelming numbers that our force found it impossible to resist the pressure, and were compelled to give way. The enemy now poured over the works in streams, captured three of our pieces, and turning the guns on our men, opened upon them an enfilading fire, which caused them to leave precipitately. The guns captured belonged to Sturdivant's Battery, and Capt. S was captured and two of his Lieutenants wounded, both of whom fell into the enemy's hands.

The position gained by the enemy is a most important one. Our Generals are fully aware of this, and we shall undoubtedly have hot work to-day.

Officers in the field yesterday estimate the number of the enemy actually seen fronting different portions of our line, at from 10,000 to 12,000. It is believed that this is only the advance column, and that Grant has nearly his entire army on this side of the river. Twenty-three prisoners brought in last night, belonging chiefly to the 148th N. Y. regiment, all concur in the statement that Baldy Smith's entire Army Corps (the 18th) is on this side of the river again.

Fight on the Baxter Road—The Enemy Repulsed.—An officer engaged furnished us at a late hour last night with a brief account of an engagement on the Baxter road yesterday, about three miles from this city. The enemy appeared on this road about 12 o'clock. Immediately in front of Battery No. 16 was stationed the Macon (Geo.) Light Artillery, supported by a portion of the 34th Va. Regiment, Wise's Brigade. The enemy showed himself at once, driving in our pickets, and planting a battery in front of our works, with which he opened a furious cannonade. He was promptly and gallantly responded to by the Macon Artillery. This fire was maintained for two hours, when the enemy charged our works, but after arriving within two hundred yards of the fortifications, was repulsed with considerable loss. They broke and fled in confusion. They were pursued by the 34th for some distance. Among the dead left on the field in front of this battery was Col. Mix, of New York.

About sundown the enemy entirely disappeared from this portion of our lines, and returned to the left.

LATER—PRESS DISPATCHES.

PETERSBURG, June 17.—An assault on Battery No. 16 last evening was handsomely repulsed by Gen. Bushrod Johnson's Division. About 450 yankees were captured. They belonged to Hancock's corps [of Grant's army.] They report Gen. Barton [of Philadelphia] mortally wounded. At the same point this morning our forces met with a slight reverse, but this afternoon repulsed another assault by the enemy.

It is believed that the enemy's forces are heavily massed in front of Petersburg.

Prisoners of war North and South.—It is a question now, not easily decided, which of the sections at war holds the greatest number of prisoners. Grant has given us not a few in the East, while Banks and Steele in the Trans-Mississippi have added many thousand. The latest reports from the prison posts give the following exhibit of prisoners actually held in the Confederacy, viz:—at Andersonville, Georgia, 25,000; at Macon, 1200 officers; at Lynchburg, 1,500; at Danville, 1,000; at Richmond, 1,000; at other points east of the Mississippi, 1,000; in the Trans-Mississippi, 8,000. This gives about 38,000 prisoners of war. The enemy do not actually hold over 25,000 of our soldiers, though when those paroled and sent southward come to be counted it will approximate near 30,000. So far the war ledger balances on the Confederate side, and the scale of numbers has turned in our favor.

Richmond Engineer.

The waste of War.—The Second Rhode Island has arrived at New York, homeward bound, their term of service having expired. This regiment has had over two thousand in the field, and returns with only about two hundred and fifty.

N. Y. Herald, 9th.

The Ninth New York State Militia have returned home, their three years' term of onlistment having expired. There were but one hundred and nineteen left, counting recruits, conscripts and all. The regiment has had 2,200 on its rolls. In the present campaign it lost 209 killed and wounded, including the colonel.

The 25th Massachusetts regiment now musters one hundred and twelve men and four officers.

Ib. 10th.

WAR NEWS

From Gen. Lee's Army.—RICHMOND, June 16.—The following has been received here:

HEADQUARTERS, June 15, 6 P. M.—*Secretary of War:*—After the withdrawal of our cavalry yesterday evening from the front of the enemy's works at Harrison's landing, his cavalry again advanced on Salem Church road and this morning were reported in some force on the road and at Malvern Hill. Gen W. H. F. Lee easily drove back the force at the latter point and they retreated down the river road beyond Carter's Mill. A brigade of infantry was sent to the support of the cavalry on the road to Smith's store which drove the enemy to that point without difficulty. Nothing else of importance has occurred to day.

R. E. LEE.

RICHMOND, June 16.—Gen. Lee has been placed in command of all forces in Virginia and North Carolina.

Forrest's Victory.—ATLANTA, June 16.—A telegram from Gen. Forrest says that the victory was complete. The yankee killed and wounded exceed the total number of his troops engaged. 1300 prisoners have been sent forward, and more are yet to come.

From Georgia.—3 MILES FROM MARIETTA, June 15.—Yesterday at 5 o'clock Hooker's corps made a charge on Cleburne's division in three lines of battle, which was repulsed with great slaughter. A few prisoners were taken who confirm the [illegible] Cleburne's division fired 315 times with shot, shell and canister. The enemy was not able to bring his artillery to bear.

Gen. Loring is now in command of Polk's corps.

THREE MILES WEST MARIETTA, June 17.—The enemy made an attack in three lines of battle on our extreme left, near Lost Mountain, and were received with a terrific volley of artillery and musketry. They were driven back, and our forces strewed the ground from which they had been driven. The fight occurred at 2 p. m.—full accounts not yet received.

Reported Advance of the Enemy on Danville.—A despatch was received in this city yesterday, by an officer, announcing that the enemy, 500 strong, left Campbell C. H. on the 14th, taking the Pannill road. It is supposed that they were moving in the direction of Danville.

Richmond Enquirer, 16th.

Sheridan's Raiders.—These "flying Dutchmen" were reported on yesterday as having crossed the Pamunkey, at Piping Tree ferry, in earnest pursuit of Grant.—*Ib.*

Affairs around Lynchburg.—The only information received yesterday from this quarter was a report that the enemy had burnt the Court House of Campbell county, which is confirmed.

Rich. Dis., 16th.

Tory Raid.—We are informed that some Tennessee tories made a raid into the Crab Tree settlement, Haywood county, on the night of the 30th ult., and carried off several fine horses. The people in that section will be unable to make a crop, unless they are protected against the incursions of these Tennessee thieves.—*Asheville News*

Gallant Dash.—A few days since Capt. Gormley, of Col. W. H. Thomas' command, with one company, went down the Tennessee river, and six miles beyond Chilhowee, in Monroe county, Tenn., surprised a camp of Illinois cavalry, killing eight, wounding ten, and capturing all their camp equipage and supplies. Among the latter forty sacks of flour, two sacks of coffee, a large amount of cotton yarn, &c., &c. Capt. G. did not lose a man, killed or wounded.—*Ib.*

From Vicksburg.—MERIDIAN, MISS., June 17.—The small pox is very bad in the yankee camp at Vicksburg, and is spreading among the citizens.

Gold in Vicksburg 207.

Col. Boyd.—We are pained to learn of the death of this gallant officer, of the Forty-fifth Regiment—who fell in one of the recent engagements in Virginia.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Habeas Corpus.—Congress having declined to repeal the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, the act will expire by its own limitation on the first day of August next, that being the last of ninety days from 2d May when the present Congress assembled.

Wheat Crop.—The wheat crop in this section is thought to be

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 20, 1864.

THE PRESENT SEAT OF WAR.—Finding himself unable to take Richmond, Grant has transferred his army and the seat of war to the South side of the James river, and now contends for the smaller prize of Petersburg. Gen. Lee has followed and still confronts him. Private advices by telegraph represent that Petersburg is in no danger of capture, notwithstanding the close proximity of the yankees. The accounts of the fighting are meagre, owing to failures of the mail.

CAPTAIN FRANK N. ROBERTS KILLED.—A private dispatch received here yesterday brought the melancholy news that our townsman Capt. Roberts had been instantly killed in battle on Saturday afternoon. He leaves a family and many warm friends. He had been in the army since the beginning of the war, having been an officer of the Lafayette Company in the Bethel Regiment. After the expiration of the term of service of that Reg't he raised a Company in the 56th. The entire community deplores the loss of a kind hearted and enterprising citizen.

COL. MCKETHAN WOUNDED.—In the same battle, (we suppose,) near Petersburg on Saturday afternoon, Col. Hector McKethan and his brother A. A. McKethan, Jr., of this town, of the 51st Reg't, were wounded, not dangerously, but so as to disable them for present service. They are both expected at home in a few days.

THE MAILS.—The non-arrival of mails from Richmond and Petersburg is evidently not owing to any occupation by the yankees, for the telegraph has been in uninterrupted operation. It is doubtless owing to the absence in the field of the post office clerks from which cause there had been an accumulation, ten days ago, of 100,000 letters in the Richmond post office. The non-receipt of letters is thus accounted for, though we think temporary assistance should have been obtained from ladies and old men.

CAPT. MAFFITT.—This distinguished naval officer, who, as commander of the Confederate ship Florida, inflicted such immense damage upon yankee commerce, has been on a visit of a few days to his family and friends in this place. He left here this morning for Plymouth, to take command, for the present, of the ram Albemarle.

A BREAK-DOWN OF OUR PRESS.—Since the issue of Thursday's Observer our Power Press broke down, and it is uncertain at this present writing whether it can be repaired in time for Monday's paper. In the effort to repair damages, we have to acknowledge the prompt and cheerful exertions of those skillful machinists, Mr. Liewellyn of the Fayetteville Card Factory, Capt. Charles R. Banks of the Arsenal Rifle Factory, and Mr. Kenyon Phillips of Mallett's Factory, who are doing all that mechanical skill can accomplish to set us upon our feet again. Should they succeed, there will be no failure to mail the Observer to-day with accustomed regularity.

We are under obligations to our neighbor of the N. C. Presbyterian for the use of its Power Press in printing the greater part of the outside form of the Weekly paper of to-day.

It is nearly eleven years since we commenced the use of a Power Press. Previous to that time a Hand Press had served our purpose. Now, such a press could barely print off our enlarged edition by hard work all day and all night, for a week. Of course, therefore, a Power Press is a necessity; but the speed with which we have been obliged to drive ours to supply the mails has racked it, and produced occasional breakages, causing temporary inconvenience which has always heretofore been overcome, but producing constant apprehension of a complete giving out. In truth, to print a newspaper at present is a constant trial of one's patience, which nothing but an imperative sense of duty and cheering evidences of public appreciation could induce us to submit to. Old type, bad ink, sometimes very inferior paper, a failing press, and a deficiency of experienced help, are troubles very hard to bear by overworked Editors. That we persist through them all, with no motive of pecuniary advantage, must be set down to the interest we feel in the cause of the country.

MAIL COMPLAINTS.—We have received many complaints, within the past two or three weeks, of great irregularity in the receipt of the Observer at various offices in Chatham county. Our packages ought to reach Pittsborough, from which several cross mail routes diverge, by the first mails after the papers are printed, viz: Monday's Observer on Wednesday and Thursday's on Friday. We learn that Monday's sometimes reaches there only on Friday, and Thursday's never earlier than Monday. And that it is worse still at Goldston, Hadley's Mills, &c. The following is one of the numerous complaints we have received lately:—

"GOLDSTON, N. C., June 15, 1864.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—I write you a few lines, not to charge you with any neglect on your part, but to let you know that we are shamefully treated by some recreant P. M. on the route by which we ought to receive our Fayetteville mail. Since the first of last month our Observers have failed us four weeks, coming, when they do come, two Nos. at once, and the bundles broken open. The N. C. Standard, Progress and Biblical Recorder are the only papers that reach this office regularly. The fault is not with the P. M. here, and I have taken your paper too long to doubt your punctuality. I also know that you cannot remove the cause, but you can speak so as to be heard at all points along the route and we cannot—this may do some good to *careless* officials, if they are no worse.

"I have not seen an Observer or Confederate for two weeks."

The Observer reaches Raleigh on Tuesday and Friday mornings, in time for the Western mail train of those mornings, though not in time for any distribution of the packets in the Raleigh Post Office. To save the necessity of that, we make up bags containing all our packets for offices West of Raleigh, labelled "Agent West," which are at once sent to the cars from the Raleigh office. We learn from Mr. Cooke, the Postmaster at Raleigh, that those bags are in the hands of that Agent two hours before the train reaches Morrisville, the depot at which the Pittsboro' mail is dispatched on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Our packages should therefore be at Morrisville on Tuesday morning to take the Wednesday's mail, and on Friday morning to take the Friday's mail. Why they fail is a mystery that we cannot solve. We learn that they reach Chapel Hill, from the next depot, (Durham's) on Tuesday and Friday at 11 a. m. And doubt not, as they go to Chapel Hill, that they likewise get to other offices all along the N. C. Railroad on the same days. Why should they fail to reach Pittsboro' as well? We will be thankful to any Postmaster or other person for information on the subject.

The communication of M. C. D. has been forwarded to the Chairman of the County Court of Robeson, who we doubt not will inquire into the evils of which he complains and apply a remedy if possible. We think that a better mode of proceeding than to publish the article.

"STARTLING CONFIRMATION OF MR. HOLDEN'S DISLOYALTY."—Under this head the Raleigh Confederate of the 13th inst., published the following letter:—

"GOLDSBORO', N. C., December 12th, 1863.

"*My Dear Holden:* Enclosed you will find four dollars for Weekly Standard six months, direct to Needham Smith, Goldsboro', N. C. Charles Parmlee of this place has not received his Standard for some two weeks: if his subscription has expired he wishes to renew it.

"I have been quite sick all the week—how are times now in Raleigh—what do you think of the signs of the times—would that I could see into the future and tell what time the crash will come, but come it must.

"*I never can forget the flag of a nation that always protected me and my property; and never can I love one that oppresses my person and takes my property without compensation, like the de facto and usurped Government of Davis May his days be few, and may another fill not his place but the place of President of us all*

"Truly your friend,

JAMES H. EVERITT."

We did not immediately copy this, for the reason that it presented a very grave matter, and we were unwilling to do a possible injustice to even so unpatriotic a citizen as Mr. Holden by publishing it in advance of such contradiction or explanation as he or others might be able to make. But the Standard has been issued twice since and Mr. Holden's other Raleigh organ five times, and the only allusion to the subject is the following four lines in the second of those issues of the Standard:

"Fourthly, he [Editor of the Confederate] published a letter purporting to have been addressed by Mr. Everitt to us, the original or a copy of which was stolen from the Goldsborough postoffice, to convict us of disloyalty."

This seems to be an admission of the genuineness of Mr. Everitt's letter, after Mr. Everitt himself had been arrested and first said he "had no recollection of having written such a letter, and finally in the most positive manner pronounced it a forgery."

The next question is, how did any one but Mr. Holden get possession of the letter, so as to send it to the Confederate for publication? No explanation was at first given upon this point; but the Confederate of a subsequent date says:—

"At the time when it was to be transmitted it was taken, as we were informed, by Mr. Needham Smith to Mr. Powell, his friend, with the request that Mr. Powell would enclose the four dollars for the Weekly Standard, and then seal and forward the letter. The address of the letter, the signature, and the heavily underscored portion which we italicised, attracted Mr. Powell's attention—he could not help seeing the language, and thus discovered the disloyal contents; and thereupon, as we were told, he took the letter to the Postmaster, as the officer of the Government through whose hands it was to pass, and he also showed it to Mr. Strong, the District Attorney; and upon consultation, a copy was determined to be sent to the Government at Richmond, and another was kept by the Postmaster, and the original, with the enclosure, mailed to Mr. Holden. When the Postmaster furnished us the copy which we published, it was commonly known in the town of Goldsboro', and we had the opinion of some of the best citizens there, that it ought to be published."

Did Mr. Holden receive Mr. Everitt's letter? As evidence that he did, it is stated by the Confederate that the Standard was sent as directed to Mr. Needham Smith. The Confederate supposes, very naturally, that Mr. Holden replied to the affectionate and familiar epistle, and it asks, also very naturally, what was the character of that reply? If Mr. Holden rebuked such treasonable sentiments, however mildly, the Confederate professed its readiness to exonerate him. But if his reply was of a different character, sympathizing with the abominable views of his friend, then there can be no longer a question of the justness of the suspicions as to Mr. Holden's disloyalty. It is remarkable that on this point the Standard has nothing to say. It does not admit or deny that Mr. Holden wrote a reply to Mr. Everitt.

That Mr. Holden sympathized with Mr. Everitt we have an evidence that appears to have escaped the keen eye of the Confederate. If that paper will turn to the Standard of Sept. 8th, 1863, in an editorial article on the "Third Congressional District," after announcing the fact that Dr. J. T. Leach was a candidate for Congress, Mr. Holden thus endorses the "sound views" of this same Mr. Everitt:—

"Many soldiers of the 8th battalion at Kinston, have expressed a strong wish that James H. Everett, Esq., of Wayne, should be a candidate in this District. Mr. Everitt is a young gentleman of fine talents and sound views, and would make an excellent representative; and we have no doubt that Dr. Leach, who has consented to be a candidate only at the urgent solicitation of numerous friends, would have been pleased to support Mr. Everett."

This was three months before the date of Mr. Everitt's letter. Of course Mr. Everitt may have changed his views between September and December; of that we know nothing, but Mr. Holden is entitled to the benefit of the supposition that he may have done so.

We forbear further remark at present, except to say that the whole matter is of the utmost importance and should undergo the most thorough examination. Of future developments our readers will be duly informed.

The Raleigh Standard mentions a complaint that the package of Standards for Lane's Brigade is received at headquarters but not handed out to the subscribers, and that they are told that no such papers have been received. The Standard takes it for granted, of course, that the officers were afraid to let the men see the Standard, and so suppress it and tell a falsehood about it. It may possibly remove some of the Standard's ill humor to learn that the Observer is in the same fix. We had a complaint from headquarters of the same Brigade that the Observer of the 5th and the 26th of May had been received, but none between those dates. We took it for granted that it was the mail derangements growing out of the movements of the army and the absence of the Post Office Clerks from Richmond, who are in the ranks. We had no motive nor wish to insinuate any dishonesty about it.

YANKEE VANDALISM.—The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Herald states that the buildings on twenty-six squares in the town of Alexandria, La., were burnt by the yankees, and several hundred families thereby left houseless. They had taken shelter under boughs and brushwood. The correspondent attributes the fire to "pillagers who follow the army, by whom two houses are known to have been set on fire." Experience seems to show that the whole yankee army is composed of these "pillagers."

A dispatch from Washington city says that the whole town of Bowling Green, the county seat of Caroline county, Va., was burned by the yankee forces, on the pretext, true or false we know not, that a train was fired upon from the houses.

FOR THE WOUNDED.—Dr. J. F. Foulkes, Brigade Surgeon of Kirkland's Brigade, has been assigned to duty in charge of the 6th Division of the Winder Hospital at Richmond. In a late letter to us he says:

"We have a large number of North Carolinians in this Hospital and especially in my Division, the inmates of which are composed almost entirely of North Carolinians, and if the kind ladies of Fayetteville and the adjacent country—ever ready to answer any and every call upon their charity—would send a box of old rags and other articles usually made use of in Hospitals, they would contribute greatly to the comfort and speedy recovery of numbers of the brave N. C. soldiers."

CROPS IN RANDOLPH.—A subscriber in Randolph county writes to us that harvesting has commenced, and wheat is much better than was expected, and will probably be about an average crop. Oats look remarkably well, promising a better crop than usual. Corn is growing finely, and a large crop planted.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.—The facts stated in the following correspondence will be of interest to every North Carolinian:—

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 18, 1864.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: I enclose to you for publication, two letters, containing statistical information, which should, at least, be interesting to North Carolinians.

The substance of these letters was embodied in remarks made by me in the House of Representatives at its session just concluded.

Very respectfully, your obd't servant,

THOS. C. FULLER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA, OFFICE ROLL OF HONOR, RALEIGH, May 31st, 1864.

Hon. Thos. C. Fuller, Richmond, Va: Dear Sir: Yours of the 12th inst. is to hand. In my absence from the office, the delay in answering is accounted for. I hope however it is not too late to comply with your request. The number of Volunteers from N. C. according to our books is eighty-eight thousand, one hundred and forty-seven (88,147), the number of Conscripts 14,460,—grand total 102,607, which the State has furnished, up to about the 1st March, 1864, in the army of the Confederate States. There are but few now in the State service, as most all have been mined over. As to the losses, we can only approximate to anything like a correct statement. The returns have been made from nearly all the Regiments, but the labor is so great they have not been all recorded on our books. But a probable estimate of the losses can be formed by taking a number of Regiments and making an average, which we have done and find that it would be safe to say that our loss in killed, died and discharged for disability will reach at least forty per cent. of the whole. Our list of killed and those who have died from wounds and diseases is indeed great, but I am not prepared to give the figures and I have made no estimate since the beginning of the year. Many regiments have lost from 6 to 800 and our books will show, when completed, our entire loss and from what cause. The number of Regiments furnished by this State full and complete is seventy (70), and about 14 Battalions and some unattached companies, which would make in all about 80 Regiments. A number of these Regiments have had as high as 1700 men. The 17 year old Boys have all been sent into Camp recently and the Old Men from 45 to 50 from several of the Eastern Counties, by Gen. Holmes. Hoping that this may serve your purpose, though not as satisfactory as I could wish.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

JAMES H. FOOTE, Maj. & A. A. Gen'l.

QUARTER MASTER'S DEP'T, STATE OF N. C., RALEIGH, May 23, 1864.

Hon. Thos. C. Fuller: Dear Sir: In reply to your communication of the 12th, which has just reached me, I herewith enclose statement showing approximate estimate of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage furnished by the State of North Carolina to the Confederate States, from the 1st of Sept. 1861 to March 31, 1864.

Besides the enclosed list, there has been a large quantity of shoes, tents, tent flies cooking utensils, knapsacks, saddles, harness, &c., contracted for and furnished through Maj. Pierce, C. S. Q. M. The State has also furnished to the Confederate Navy 10,000 yds. Woolen Jeans and a few hundred suits of Clothing; and in addition to this several thousand suits, including shoes, blankets, &c. to the troops in State service exclusively. And I will further mention, that she has furnished each of her officers in Confederate and State service with a uniform of English Army Cloth.

Very resp'y, H. A. DOWD, Maj. & Q. M., per J. W. GARRETT, A. Q. M.

List of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, furnished by the State of North Carolina to the Confederate States, from Sept. 1, 1861, to March 31, 1864, and delivered to Maj. W. W. Peirce, Quartermaster, A. C. S. A., at Raleigh.

13,045	Hats	6,217	Mess Pans,
131,258	Caps,	801	Hatchets,
35,946	Coats,	3,252	Axes,
209,116	Jackets,	2,745	Axe Helves,
17,053	Overcoats,	2,566	Pick Axes,
237,874	Pants,	1 808	Pick Axe Helves,
279,174	Drawers,	4,473	Tents,
667	Wool ditto,	149	Officers' Tents,
261,132	Shirts,	148	Hospital ditto,
12,303	Under Shirts,	32,850	lbs. Nails,
176,567	Prs Socks,	2,016	lbs. Castings,
62,670	Blankets,	2,232	Spades and Shovels,
4,631	Boots,	103	Pots and Ovens,
112,333	Prs Shoes,	144	Buckets,
1,695	Pouches,	235	Drums,
642	Guard Caps,	114	Fifes,
26,946	Knapsacks,	63	Flags,
7,277	Knapsack Straps,	731	Tent Flies,
26,648	Canteens,	58,577	lbs. Leather,
27 843	Canteen Straps,	1,526	lbs. Hoop Iron,
7,976	lbs. Wool,	1,481	Tent Poles,
36,329	Haversacks,	111,500	Tent Pins,
600	Havelocks,	16,112	Yds Tent Cloth,
6,975	Camp Kettles,	1,728	Hides.

North Carolina Prisoners.—A letter from Lt. G. W. Corbett, Co. E, 18th N. C. T., dated Fortress Monroe, May 15th, 1864, gives the following list of the officers of that Regiment then with Lt. Corbett at Fortress Monroe:—Capts. Lewis and Wooten, Lieuts. Corbett, Elkins, Rowland, Townsend, Frink, McIntosh and Bullard, and Sergeant Major Mitchell. Lt. Corbett also mentions in addition, the following members of his Company whom he has seen:-Sergt. J. F. Croom, Corporal Peterson, Privates D. Malpass, N. Lewis, L Brison, W. Butler, G. J. Pridgen, N. Miller, J. Woodcock, J. Pigford, M. G. Smith, W. H. Barnhill, C. T. Weaver, who is slightly wounded. Dallas Marshall of the 30th is also along.

An extract from a letter from Lieut. Col. Wm. M. Parsley, 3d N. C. infantry, dated U. S. Steamer "Utica," May 15th, gives the following names as with him, unhurt and "en route" for Fort Delaware:

New Hanover—Captains Cantwell and Cowan of the 3d, Lewis of the 18th, McRae of the 7th; Lieuts. Pickett, McClammy and Crapon of the 3d, Frank Mitchell, 18th.

Onslow—Maj. Ennett, Lieuts. Stokely, King, Gurganus of the 3d, and Henderson.

Cumberland—Capt. Horne, Lts. Mallett and Anderson.

Beaufort—Capt. Stone and Lieut. Barrow.

Greene—Lieuts. Darden and Lane.

Bladen—Lieut. Lyon.

Randolph—Lieut. Loudermilk.—*Wilmington Journal*

Death of Gen. Polk.—From an officer who was present, I learn the facts, which are about as follows: In the morning his corps moved from the left to the right relieving Gen. Hood and soon after it was in position Gen. Polk, in company with Genl's Johnston and Hardee, was standing near one portion of his line conversing, when a *solid shot* struck him on the arm, and passed through his body, tearing up his ribs and mangling him fearfully. The General fell dead instantaneously, and his spirit went to God without his uttering a single word.

Army Corr. Atlanta Intelligencer, 16th.

Official Dispatches from General Forrest.—GUNTOWN, MISS., June 14, via Mobile 14.—To Hon. Isham G. Harris: I met the enemy under Generals Stewart and Grierson, 10,000 strong—7500 infantry, and 2500 cavalry, and 20 pieces of artillery—on the 10th inst, with 4000 cavalry and 18 pieces of artillery. After a hand to hand fight for six hours, I completely routed him. Their battle cry was "Remember Fort Pillow."

My loss was 150 killed and 450 wounded. Among the killed were many valuable officers.

The enemy's losses were 1,000 killed, 2,000 prisoners, 250 wagons and ambulances, and all their artillery and ordnance stores. We are still following and killing many in the woods. Their loss cannot be less than 5,000.

Buford, Bell and Ligon distinguished themselves, as all the officers and men did on this occasion.

N. B. FORREST, Major Gen'l.

From the Trans-Mississippi.—An informant of the Mississippian, who arrived on the 6th, met Maj. Sneed and escort direct from Gen. Price's army, at Catfish Point on the Mississippi. From them he learned that Gen. Price had captured 776 wagons, and between 5,000 and 6,000 mules, and had killed wounded and captured between 5,000 and 6,000 of Steele's men. Gen. Price's loss was 1,500, including all the fights up to the 15th May. Gen. Dick Taylor's entire loss in killed, wounded and captured did not exceed 4,000.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions for sick and wounded soldiers:

R K Bryan $100 00, John McDaniel 85 00, Mrs K Murchison 50 00, Mrs Jessie Kyle 50 00, Mrs Jno Elliot 30 00, G W McDonald 1 00; also a box from Mrs Jno Elliot containing wine, vinegar, butter, hams, dried beef, and a variety of hospital stores; apparel and linen from Mrs R K Bryan; $50, 1 bbl flour, 3 bbls hospitals and a bag of onions, from the "Ladies of Gulf, Chatham Co;" 4 bottles vinegar, socks, herbs and old linen from Mrs M E Pemberton and Miss Colvin; 1 bottle wine, Mrs Robinson; 1 package blk tea, 3 bottles wine, old apparel and linen from Mrs Gilchrist and Mrs Judge Baker, old linen from Mrs John Matthews; 1 package of rice from Mrs Dr Robinson; 1 package from Miss Maria L. Spear and Pupils, containing fans, flyflaps, books of domestic manufacture, knitted shoes, bandages, &c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The Fighting near Petersburg.—RICHMOND, June 17.—A dispatch to the President from Gen'l Lee, received this forenoon, says: At 11 o'clock last night we took the breastworks at Howlett's house and other portions of the same line. There was some fighting near Petersburg this morning without result.

RICHMOND, June 18.—The yankees having been driven from the railroad at Port Walthall Junction last night, direct communication with Petersburg will be resumed to-day.

A dispatch from Gen. Lee last night says that our troops had assaulted and carried our original position near Bermuda Hundred with slight loss on our part. The enemy near Petersburg made an attack in force late yesterday afternoon, and were repulsed. We took 300 prisoners.

PETERSBURG, June 19.—Grant's whole army is in front of this place, in line of battle. There has been more or less fighting every day since Wednesday. The enemy have generally been repulsed, gaining little or no ground since Wednesday, when they got within 1½ miles of the City, taking some of our works which they still hold. Occasional shells have been thrown into the City, doing but little damage. Grant's new base is at City Point, on James River, 12 miles distant. The enemy have constructed an immense Observatory 12 miles below from which to note operations hereabouts.

Yesterday the enemy attempted an advance on our lines, but our troops opened on them with artillery and musketry, inflicting loss equal to any of the campaign. At no time did the enemy get nearer than 400 yards of our lines. To-day there is some cannonading and heavy skirmishing.

The people of Petersburg are quiet and resolute. All able to bear arms are in service.

Sheridan's Raid a Failure.—RICHMOND, June 19.—Authentic information has been received that Sheridan passed through Bowling Green on Thursday and reached Newtown (King and Queen county) yesterday, where it is reported Hampton again attacked him. Sheridan is evidently aiming for Gloucester Pt. (on York River.) His wagons are reduced to 23, and prisoners confess the thorough defeat of his expedition.

No official dispatches have reached the War Department to-day.

From Lynchburg.—RICHMOND, June 19.—The enemy are reported retreating from vicinity of Lynchburg.

PETERSBURG, June 19.—Advices from Lynchburg say that the enemy have been pursued since day break and that we have captured 3 pieces of artillery and 200 prisoners.

News from Morgan's Men.—MOBILE, June 18.—A dispatch from Senatobia, dated June 17, says that Morgan's forces, estimated at 3,000 to 5,000, have whipped Gen. Hobson and captured his whole command of 1500 men at Cynthiana, Ky. Frankfort had also been attacked and the barracks burned, but the attacking party was repulsed. It is reported that Burbridge routed Morgan on the 12th, but the report is not credited. Wild excitement prevails in Louisville, Gen. Morgan having dispatched the city authorities that he would attack, and the Federal force being inadequate for defence.

From Georgia.—3 miles west of Marietta, June 18.—There is constant cannonading and musketry firing, amounting almost to an engagement. But few casualties yesterday on our side.

MARIETTA, June 19.—The enemy to-day are shifting their right further east. Skirmishing continued to-day with unimportant results. Undoubted information is received that the yankee army is disheartened and demoralized by numerous defeats and sickness. Deserters in squads of 10 continually enter our lines or leave for home.

From the United States.—RICHMOND, June 18.—The N. Y. Herald of the 13th says that Gold closed on the 12th at 199. Other news unimportant.

PETERSBURG, June 19.—The Express has Northern dates to the 14th. Sec'y Stanton telegraphs Gen. Dix that he has dispatches from Gen. Burbridge stating that on the 12th he completely routed Morgan's force, killing 300, wounding 300, capturing 400 Morgan's men said to be flying in every direction, throwing away their arms, out of ammunition, and wholly demoralized. Yankee loss 150. Morgan had previously whipped Hobson at Cynthiana, capturing 1500. The N. Y. Tribune's correspondent writes that in Cold Harbor fight on the 3d all the regiments engaged lost one-third to one-half. Gold closed on the 13th at 198.

RICHMOND, June 19.—U. S. papers of the 16th report that Burbridge defeated the rebels at Cynthiana, on the 12th, killing 300, and capturing 400. Sturges's defeat by Forrest is officially announced. Grant is reported on the south side of James River, headquarters at Bermuda Landing, commencing a new campaign against Richmond. Gold closed on the 15th at 197½.

European advices are to 1st. Mr. Lindsay's motion for recognition of the Confederate States had been postponed by the British House of Commons to the 17th. It is reported that Napoleon has sent 2 Commissioners to America to report progress of the war, and renewed propositions to England to interfere and stop the carnage. Denmark has rejected proposition of the London Conference on the Holstein question. The Emperor Maximilian arrived at Vera Cruz on the 8th, and proceeded at once to the City of Mexico.

Cotton Burned.—CLINTON, LA., via MOBILE, June 18.—The steamer Progress, loaded with 360 bales of cotton, has been burned on the Mississippi.

The Fighting at Petersburg on Thursday last.—The mails have failed to come through since Friday night, and we have no later newspaper than the Express of the 16th from which we take in preceding page an account of the first day's fighting. We have been allowed to see a Petersburg paper of Friday brought through by a passenger, but find little more than rumors from the front. It is stated that on Wednesday night all our lines and batteries from No. 1 to 14 were in hands of the enemy, who on Thursday shelled Petersburg from No. 5, without notice, for 2 hours. One negro was killed during the day, and a few persons and houses slightly injured. At sundown on Thursday it was believed that our troops had driven the enemy out of our works. 400 prisoners had reached Petersburg. Our losses are not small; the enemy's thought to be very great. Capt. J. C. Pegram, A. A. G. Ransom's Brigade, was mortally wounded. During the day a party of the enemy reached the Rich'd and Petersburg road and destroyed some track at Port Walthall junction.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. James McDaniel, Mr. G. F. WEBSTER to Miss MARY A. SHEPARD, all of this town.

On the 16th inst., by Rev. Neill McDonald, JAMES C. McEACHIN of Richmond county to Miss SALLIE C. McDONALD, daughter of John McDonald, Big Rockfish, Cumberland county. Presbyterian copy.

DIED,

At the Hospital in this town, on 19th inst., J. HALADAY, of Co. A, 10th N. C. Battalion. He leaves a wife and three children in Randolph county.

Killed, near Gaines' Farm, Va., by the enemy's sharpshooters, on the 12th inst., WILLIAM T. LEDBETTER, aged 16 years and 3 months a member of Co. I, 51st Reg't N. C. T., formerly of Petersburg, Va.

Petersburg Express please copy.

In Chapel Hill, N. C., of typhoid fever, on the morning of the 1st inst., Mrs. MARGARET GUTHRIE, wife of Col. Hugh B. Guthrie.

The subject of this obituary needs no eulogy. Bland in her manners, cheerful in her disposition, and forgiving in her temper, the radiance of her memory will long linger in the hearts of those who knew her. It can be truthfully said of her, that she was one of the best of wives, the most affectionate of mothers, and a kind and indulgent mistress. Best of all she was a sincere christian. She delighted to perform the sublime offices of love to the friendless, the poor and sorrowing.

Her virtues "long will live alone
Within our hearts, a mournful light."

She has gone from our midst—the sad procession has wound as a winter shadow along the street,—the tears of disappointment and blighted hopes have been shed; and the cold narrow grave, where the revelries of earth have no sound, and the rude alarms of civil war no utterance, rears above her pale brow the ensign of victory.

Sweet be her slumbers, and may their great affliction be sanctified to her family—every one!

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Casualties 24th N. C. T., in skirmish near Chester Va., June 2, 1864.—Maj. T. D. Love, com'g.

Co A—Killed: Private Thos Webster.

D—Wounded: Private W H Barton, shoulder serious.

F—Wounded: Private Aug Hollingsworth, hand severe.

G—Wounded: Lt Jno H McLean, mortally, since dead; privates Jno H Smith, leg severe; Cyrus McNeill, hand painful.

I—Wounded: Privates Stephen Cowney, mortally breast; Jno A Coats, leg amputated.

K—Wounded: Private J Peay, Atlas Jones, both slight.

A D COOKE, Adjt 24th N C T

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, in the Hospital at Lynchburg, on the 22d of Sept 1863, David H Rogers in the 24th year of his age. In the struggle for his country's right, as in the seclusion of domestic life, Ea was distinguished for all that was good and noble, for the most unselfish devotion and the most undaunted bravery. He has carried an unsullied name to his hero's grave, and has left to friends and country a memory green with the well earned laurels of a patriot and soldier. M T R

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 20

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

No change since Thursday, when Corn was reduced to 20 00 to 25 00 Peas 20 00, Corn Whiskey 45 00 to 50 00, Apple Brandy 50 00

For the Senate.

THE friends of WM. B WRIGHT, Esq., respectfully present his name to the voters of Cumberland and Harnett for re-election to the Senate in the next General Assembly.

June 7. 39-te

We are authorized to announce J. G SHEPHERD as a candidate for re election to the House of Commons from the counties of Cumberland and Harnett

June 11. 40-ltepd

We are authorized to announce Dr. J. McCORMICK a candidate for re election to the next House of Commons

June 7. 39-tepd

We respectfully recommend NEILL McKAY, Esq., as a candidate for re election to a seat in the next House of Commons from Cumberland and Harnett counties.

MANY CITIZENS.

May 2. 29-6tpd&te

We are authorized to announce Gen. A. D. McLEAN as a candidate to represent Cumberland and Harnett in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

June 13. 41-14t*2t

NOTICE.

I ANNOUNCE myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Randolph county. Election the first Thursday in August next.

J. C. HARRISS

June 15 42*2t

To the Voters of Chatham County, and my Fellow-Citizens of the Army.

HAVING received many solicitations from my friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

My principles and views are well known to my personal friends. I am in favor of laying plans, making proposals and offering propositions for peace as long as it is consistent with our honor to obtain an honorable peace. I want an honorable, a just, and an everlasting peace, as firm as the eternal hills and as solid as the ancient tombs of Asia. I want a through ticket for peace on the express double quick time. If you elect me as one of your Representatives my voice shall be heard in the Legislative Halls in pleading for peace. I shall vote for the man for Governor that I believe is the strongest for an honorable peace and for State rights. And that is all that I ask of you, vote for the man that you believe will make the greatest effort for peace.

Respectfully, your obd't ser'vt,

J. C. KIRKMAN

June 14 42-*5tpd

To the Citizens and Soldiers of Richmond and Robeson Counties.

IN obedience to the urgent solicitations of my friends in both counties, I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature of N. C. Should you see proper to elect me I will endeavor to discharge faithfully the duties thereby imposed.

No man can desire peace more than I do, but it must be upon honorable terms. I am not in favor of submitting to Mr. Lincoln for terms.

At the ensuing August election I shall cast my vote for Z. B. Vance for Governor.

Very respectfully, A J. McQUEEN.

June 13. 41-4tpd

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

WE are authorized and requested to state that R. M. McRACKAN, Esq., is not a candidate for the Legislature, and cannot serve if elected.

June 16. 40-1t

JOHN H. COOK, Auctioneer.

ON Tuesday the 28th inst. we shall sell at Auction, in the town of Fayetteville, ten Milch COWS and Calves, the property of the late Duncan McNeill.

A. A. McKETHAN, } Adm'rs
DAVID McNEILL, }

June 18, 1864. 42ts

Hogs at Auction.

ON To-morrow, Tuesday 21st inst., at 11 A. M., in front of my Sales Room, will be sold at Auction, five HOGS, suitable to make pork at Christmas next.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

June 20, 1864 1t

Negro Boy at Auction.

ON Tuesday the 28th inst., will be sold at Auction, one NEGRO BOY, 20 years of age, No. 1.

JOHN H. COOK Auct'r.

June 20. 42-2t

MULE AND MARE AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY next the 25th inst will be sold at auction at 11 a. m., 1 MULE and 1 MARE.

J. H COOK, Auct'r.

June 20 42-2t

A Private School for Young Ladies.

THE fourth session of Miss Mangum's school will open on Friday the 29th July, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Willie P. Mangum, on Flat River.

Her pupils will find a home in her mother's family. Only a limited number can be received. For further information address Miss M. P. MANGUM, Hillsboro', Orange county, N. C., for the present, care Dr. J. F. Cain.

June 11 42 1m

Wool Wanted for the State of N. Carolina.

THE undersigned continues to exchange COTTON YARN for WOOL, one bundle of Yarn for 4 lbs. unwashed, or 3 lbs. clean washed Wool. They will also pay a liberal price in cash for large or small lots.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Agts.

Fayetteville, June 16 42-1

Presbyterian copy.

Home Manufactory.

PLOW Lines, Clothes Lines, Bed Cords, Fishing Lines, Washing Boards, Spinning Wheels, &c. for sale by wholesale or retail. Apply to

H. C. DAVIS, Jr., Fayetteville, N. C.

June 17 40-2tpd

SYRUP,

A PRIME ARTICLE for sale by

JAMES MARTINE

June 18 42-4tpd

FARM HANDS WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ from 5 to 8 hands to work in crop and to save small grain; I will pay in grain to those who need it

J. C. BLOCKER

Cedar Creek, Cumberland Co., June 20 40-1f

RED SPRINGS.

THE Subscriber will open a House for the reception of visitors on the 27th inst. Rates of Board $18.33 per day. Private Soldiers half price.

H. McNEILL.

Red Springs, Robeson Co., June 16 40*5tpd

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to me by account, will please recollect that this is the time for our half-yearly settlement.

They will oblige me by calling at my office and settling without further notice.

W. C. McDUFFIE.

June 15, 1864. 41-2tpd

By M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF
IMPORTED GOODS,
BY CATALOGUE.

ON Thursday, June 30th, 1864, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell, at my sales rooms No 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the entire cargoes of Steamships

BADGER AND LUCY,

With large consignments ex ships CHICORA, ALICE, FANNIE, CITY OF PETERSBURG, and other vessels, viz:

DRY GOODS.

18 cases white ground Prints
17 cases black and white printed Muslin
13 cases Huckaback Towels
11 cases Organdie Muslins
8 bales Army Cloths
7 cases super Hosiery
7 cases Coats' and Clark's Spool Cotton
6 cases finishing Linen Thread
6 bales fancy Shirts
4 cases solid, broken and mourning Ginghams
3 cases black Lustre
3 cases Confederate Tweeds
3 cases ready made Clothing
2 cases Check and stripes mourning
3 cases coat, vest and pants Buttons
2 bales Barege
2 cases black Satin
2 cases super black Broadcloth
2 cases brown Holland
4 cases Flannel Shirts
2 bales mixed Meltons
1 bale blue and grey Serge
1 bale fancy Flannels
1 case Black Alpaca
1 case Black Orleans
1 case Paper Cambric, assorted colors
1 bale Mottled Alpacas
1 case Beauregard Tweeds
1 case Southern Cloaking
1 case Black and White Prints
1 case Shirting
1 case Fancy Sheeting
1 bale Linen, superior
1 case Mosquito Netting
1 case Ties, Gloves, &c
1 bale super Broad Cloth, assorted colors
1 case Irish Linen
1 case Pant Buttons
1 case Black and White Pins.

SHOES, LEATHER, &c.

26 trunks Ladies', Gent's and Children's Shoes
19 cases Ladies', Gent's and Children's Fr Bootees, Extra
6 cases Army Shoes
7 cases Barton's Bleached and Brown Shoe Thread
4 cases Fr Waxed Calf Skins
4 cases Chamois Skins
2 cases Morocco Skins

COTTON CARDS, CLOTHING, &c.

35 cases Cotton Cards, No. 10s part Whitemore's best
1 case Wool Cards
2 cases Card Clothing 32 x 4
2 cases filleting

STATIONERY.

16 cases Cap, Letter and Note Paper
2 cases Gillott's Steel Pens
3 cases Pen Holders
1 case Pencils and Pens
1 case assorted Stationery

BAGGING AND ROPE

10 bales Gunny Bagging
148 coils Bale Rope

GROCERIES.

288 bags Rio Coffee
50 barrels Brown

CONGRESSIONAL MANIFESTO.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

The following paper was adopted by the House of Representatives in the night session of Friday. As a calm and elevated, but vigorous presentation of the facts which explain our connection with the pending war—as a frank but manly declaration of our desire for peace and our readiness to conclude it—as a valiant, but unboastful declaration of our ability to maintain the war, if the enemy shall prove unwilling for peace—and as an expression of our resolute determination to die rather than be conquered, and of our humble reliance on the continued favor of Heaven—this manifesto of Congress cannot be without a marked effect. It will everywhere appeal to kindred ideas, and, it is to be hoped, will tend to secure a becoming response. It is not improper to add that the manifesto is the production of the Hon Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia. As the unamended utterance of one of his reputation, position, and distinguish d public service, it will possess additional weight and value from the authority of his name:

Joint resolution declaring the dispositions principles and purposes of the Confederate States in relation to the existing war with the United States

Whereas, it is due to the great cause of humanity and civilization, and espe ially to the heroic sacrifices of their g llant army in the field, that no means, consistent with a proper self-respect and the approved usages of nations, should be omitted by the Confederate States to enlighten the public opinion of the world with regard to the true character of the struggle in which they are engaged, and the dispositions, principles and purposes, by which they are actuated: therefore,

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the following manifesto be issued in their name and by their authority, and that the President be requested to cause copies thereof to be transmitted to our commissioners abroad, to the end that the same may be laid before foreign Governments.

MANIFESTO OF THE CONGRESS OF CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA RELATIVE TO THE EXISTING WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES

The Congress of the Confederate States of America, acknowledging their responsibility to the opinion of the civilized world, to the great law of Christian philanthropy and to the Supreme Ruler of the universe, for the part they have been compelled to bear in the sad spectacle of war and carnage which this continent has for the last three years, exhibited to the eyes of afflicted humanity, deems the present a fitting occasion to declare the principles, the sentiments and the purposes by which they have been and are still actuated.

They have ever deeply deplored the necessity which constrained them to take up arms in defence of their rights and of the free institutions derived from their ancestors; and there is nothing they more ardently desire than peace, whensoever this can be had, by ceasing from the unhallowed war waged upon them, shall permit them to enjoy in peace the sheltering protection of those hereditary rights and of those cherished institutions. The series of successes with which it has pleased Almighty God, in so signal a manner, to bless our arms on almost every point of our invaded borders since the opening of the present campaign, enables us to profess this desire of peace in the interests of civilization and humanity, without danger of having our motives misinterpreted, or of the declaration being ascribed to any unmanly sentiment or any distrust of our ability fully to maintain our cause. The repeated and disastrous checks, foreshadowing ultimate discomfiture, which their gigantic army directed against the capital of the Confederacy, has already met with, are but a continuation of the same providential successes for us. We do not refer to these successes in any spirit of vain boasting, but in humble acknowledgment of that Almighty protection which has vouchsafed and granted them.

The world must now see that eight millions of people, inhabiting so extensive a territory, with such varied resources and such numerous facilities for defence as the benignant bounty of nature has bestowed upon us, and animated with one spirit to encounter every privation and sacrifice of ease, of health, of property, of life itself, rather than be degraded from the condition of free and independent States into which they were born, can never be conquered. Will not our adversaries themselves begin to feel that humanity has bled long enough; that tears and blood and treasure enough have been expended in a hopeless undertaking covering their own land, no less than ours, with a pall of mourning, and exposing them far more than ourselves to the catastrophe of financial exhaustion and bankruptcy, not to speak of the loss of their liberties by the despotism engendered in an aggress ve warfare upon the liberties of another and kindred people? Will they be willing by a longer perseverance in a wanton and hopeless contest, to make this continent which they so long boasted to be the chosen abode of liberty and self government, of peace and a higher civilization, the theatre of the most causeless and prodigal effusion of blood which the world has ever seen, of a virtual relapse into the barbarism of the ruder ages, and of the destruction of constitutional freedom by the lawlessness of usurped power?

These are questions which our adversaries will decide for themselves. We desire to stand acquitted before the tribunal of the world, as well as in the eyes of omniscient justice of any responsibility for the origin or prolongation of a war as contrary to the spirit of the age as to the traditions and acknowledged maxims of the political system of America.

On this continent, whatever opinions may have prevailed elsewhere, it has ever been held and acknowledged by all parties, that government, to be lawful, must be founded on the consent of the governed. We were forced to dissolve our federal connection with our former associates by their aggressions on the fundamental principles of our compact of union with them; and in doing so, we exercised a right consecrated in the great charter of American liberty—the right of a free people, when a government proves destructive of the ends for which it was established, to recur to original principles and to institute new guards for their security. The separate independence of the States, as sovereign and co-equal members of the Federal Union, had never been surrendered; and the pretension of applying to independent communities, so constituted and organized, the ordinary rules for coercing and reducing rebellious subjects to obedience, was a solecism in terms, as well as an outrage on the principles of public law.

The war made upon the Confederate States, was therefore, wholly one of aggression. On our side, it has been strictly defensive. Born freemen, and the descendants of a gallant ancestry, we had no option but to stand up in defence of our invaded firesides, of our desecrated altars, of our violated liberties and birthright, and of the prescriptive institutions which guard and protect them. We have not interfered, nor do we wish, in any manner whatever, to interfere with the internal peace and prosperity of the States arrayed in hostility against us or with the freest development of their destinies in any form of action or line of policy they may think proper to adopt for themselves. All we ask, is a like immunity for ourselves, and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," which our common ancestors declared to be the equal heritage of all the parties to the social compact.

Let them forbear aggressions upon us, and the war is at an end. If there be questions which require adjustment by negotiation, we have ever been willing and are still willing to enter into communication with our adversaries in a spirit of peace, of equity, and manly frankness. Strong in the persuasion of the justice of our cause, in the gallant devotion of our brave soldiers, and of the whole body of our people, and above all in the gracious protection of Heaven, we are not afraid to avow a sincere desire for peace on terms consistent with our honor and the permanent security of our rights, and an earnest aspiration to see the world once more restored to the beneficent pursuits of industry and of mutual intercourse and exchanges, so essential to its well-being, and which have been so gravely interrupted by the existence of this unnatural war in America.

But if our adversaries, or those whom they have placed in authority, deaf to the voice of reason and justice, steeled against the dictates of both prudence and humanity by a presumptuous and delusive confidence in their own numbers, or those of their black and foreign mercenaries, shall determine upon an indefinite prolongation of the contest, upon them be the responsibility of a decision so ruinous to themselves and injurious to the interests and repose of mankind.

For ourselves we have no fear of the result. The wildest picture ever drawn of a disordered imagination comes short of the extravagance which could dream of the conquest of eight millions of people, resolved with one mind "to die freemen rather than live slaves," and forewarned by the savage and exterminating spirit in which this war has been waged upon them, and by the mad avowals of its patrons and supporters, of the worse than Egyptian bondage that awaits them in the event of their subjugation.

With these declarations of our dispositions, our principles, and our purposes, we commit our cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflections of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of Heaven.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN

The Petersburg Express of the 18th has large extracts from yankee papers [illegible] 9th. We copy the following English [illegible] published by the yankee papers:—

From the London Times, May 28

* * * The actual capture of Richmond, even if that triumph should crown Grant's desperate enterprise, will not bring the North a step nearer to the restoration of the Union or the conquest of the South. If Grant ever reaches that city he may find that his cool and resolute adversary, after exacting the utmost obtainable price for it in blood and slaughter, will leave the position in his hands with no greater value in it than attached to the Wilderness after it had served its time and the fighting was done.

After what has now been divulged of the plans and recorded of the operations of the contending armies, we can estimate with little difficulty the prospects of the campaign. It is literally a question of military arithmetic. Putting aside for the moment the value of the prize and the importance or unimportance of the result, we have only to calculate whether Lee, with the resources at his command can, by the process which he is so effectually employing, exhaust the resources of Grant before he reaches Richmond, or whether, on the contrary, in the common consumption of life, Grant can outlast Lee. It is the rudest and most savage issue of war—who can stand the most killing? It is more than ever difficult to predict the result of a contest of endurance, but the advantages of ground position and intelligence, are with the Confederates, and Washington has more than once been in greater danger of capture than we believe Richmond to be now.

From the London Post, (Cabinet Organ,) May 28.

If the North really consider the battle in Virginia a victory, it can only be because they have been so accustomed to be disgracefully beaten in that quarter by Gen Lee, that they look upon anything short of utter and disastrous defeat as a triumph. Upon the same principle, it is to be presumed that should Grant be ultimately driven back and routed, they will not take it much to heart, having become so habituated to failure, that they regard it as the normal and natural order of things. Anything short of repulse and the narrowest possible escape from complete destruction for the Grand Army of the Potomac in its "on to Richmond" exploits, will indeed be agreeable surprise for the Federals—almost as great a surprise as the unexpected capture of Richmond would be for the South. It would be a novelty in its way, perfectly original and unique. The latest telegrams from the North, which we print to-day, tend to show that if the Federals succeed in fighting a drawn battle, which, for them, is virtually equivalent to a defeat, they may think themselves fortunate. Both the flank and the direct attempts to reach Richmond, have thus far signally failed. The pretended retreat of Gen Lee, and his "pursuit" by Grant, previously asserted by the Federals, are now expressly contradicted by them. * * * But after all the truth is, *that the North do not fight so well as the South.*

From the London Herald (Derby Organ), May 27.

If the American quarrel is to be decided by the ordeal of battle, it can hardly be said to be in a fair way of receiving any distinct solution at present. Though some 50 000 men at least have been killed and wounded in a week, mail after mail which brings us news from the battle fields in Virginia represents the result of this fighting as still indecisive. The circumstance are such as to suggest to us a very precise balance of advantages on either side—enough indeed, to make us doubtful as to the issue of events. On the one side the power of almost overwhelming numbers, with a ferocious energy which has not been paralleled in the former history of the war—on the other side *the perfection of scientific strategy*, with an equal determination to conquer or die. As in the battle between Greeks and Trojans, where the Father of the Gods considered it such a perfect match that he urged upon his fellow-banqueters the propriety of not interfering on either side, so as to spoil the game, this great match between the Federal and the Confederate, seems so even that the very expression of sympathy for either, from the far off spectators of the combat, has something of unfairness in it. We will do Gen Grant the justice to say that he has made the most direct, and perhaps the most skillful attack that has yet been levelled at the Southern capital. It must be confessed, however, that all previous attacks have been *miserable failures;* and it is not improbable that this will turn out to be the completest failure of all, for the very reason that it has approached nearest to a success. * * * The position of Grant is now perilous in an extreme degree. He has gone so far that he has no longer an opportunity of escape in case of danger. There is to all appearance, but one alternative left to him—he must either drive Lee from his front or be himself annihilated.

From the London Telegraph, May 27.

As long as Grant moves onwards, so long will New York believe in him. But suppose he calls a halt—suppose that his crippled forces are held for more than a few days in check before some other vile pit and breastworks stronger than those of Spottsylvania? To measure the probable reaction, we must remember that an almost bloodless victory was hoped for, and that the same journal which records these sanguinary struggles, very recently expressed its opinion that the campaign would result in the rebel evacuation of the city, and Lee's retreat into North Carolina without a battle, in order to save his army." That dream, at any rate, has been dispelled; and on the first indication of evil fortune, New York, suddenly recovering from an excitement that is almost madness, will confess that 20 miles of Virginia soil may have been dearly won at the price of 200 men for every mile.

From the Manchester Examiner, May 28.

* * * A survey of these difficulties will enable us to understand the considerations which Gen Lee must take into account in determining the tactics of the campaign. A retreat to Richmond would simplify the situation, and seem to afford him so many advantages—if that is the word to use where everything looks disadvantageous—that we shall not be surprised to hear of his marching thither at once. He is menaced with an avalanche of disaster, and if he should avert it from crushing him, it will be next to a miracle of energy and skill. To coolness, in fertility of resources, in promptness of decision, and, above all, in unflinching resolution, Grant has immeasurably distanced his predecessors. The Federal soldiers have fought as they never fought before on the soil of Virginia, than which, perhaps no tribute to their prowess could be higher. It is simple truth to say, that the Confederates *have astonished the world by their heroism.* I has been a revelation of Southern character which their antecedents led but few to anticipate, and which, even from those who most severely condemn the cause for which they have taken up arms, must command all the respect *which the highest military qualities can inspire.*

From the Liverpool Mercury, May 27.

* * * * Gen Grant will have to follow them, dragging all his supplies over broken roads and through swollen streams. All the circumstances of these desperate battles give one a high respect for the bravery both of the Federal and Confederate armies; *but all the generalship appears to be on the side of the Confederates.* Gen Lee seems to have the power of compelling Gen Grant to fight him in the positions most favorable for a defensive and most unfavorable for an invading army.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MT. AIRY, N. C., May 7th, 1864.

A portion of the citizens of Surry county met at Mount Airy for the purpose of inviting Gov'r Vance to our county for the purpose of making an address. The meeting was organized by calling John Banner, Esq. to the chair, who explained the object of the meeting. After consideration it was thought best to extend the invitation also to his opponent (Mr. Holden.) It was moved and seconded that Elisha Banner Esq., R. R. Galloway, Wm. H. Banner, Wm. A. Moore and Capt. G. H. Booker, be a committee to draft suitable resolutions to be forwarded to each of the candidates for Governor.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

1st Resolved, That Gov Vance be and is hereby requested to address the citizens of this county at Mount Airy on such day as he may designate.

2d. Resolved, That the manly and patriotic course of Gov Vance deserves and hereby receives our hearty approval and cordial approbation.

3d Resolved, That in this our hour of trial, we forget party issues of by gone days and lay our party prejudices upon the altar of our country.

4th. Resolved, To our veterans in the field, our sons, brothers and friends, we tender our heartfelt sympathy for them in their trials and dangers, and our admiration for the heroism and courage in defending our altars and firesides.

5th. Resolved, That we hereby invite W. W. Holden to meet his opponent at this place.

JOHN BANNER, Chairman.

T. W. PRATHER, Sec'y.

Gen. Longstreet—Lt. Gen. Longstreet will probably be able to return to duty in the next ten days, and will most probably have the *temporary* rank of full General.—*Cor. Richmond Dispatch.*

CASUALTIES IN N. C TROOPS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GRIMES' BRIGADE, (LATE DANIEL'S) June 2, 1864.

Messrs Editors: I send you additional casualties in the Brigade lately commanded by Brig Gen Daniel.

W L LONDON, A A & I G.

Casualties of Daniel's Brigade from 20th to 31st May.

32d Regiment.—Co A—Wounded: Priv Sam Sawyer.

B—Wounded: Private Henry Martin. Missing: Private Hezekiah Futrell.

G—Wounded: Lt F M Taylor.

I—Wounded: Private M Seymore.

K—Wounded: Privates W A Bowden, N R Tunstall.

Wounded 6, missing 1—total 7.

43d Reg't.—A—Killed: Sgt S H Miller, privates W Futrell, J W Carlton. Wounded: Sgt F M Simmons, privates D W Bradshaw, J E Cavendaugh, Geo Cooper, Nathan Futral, J W Williford, Hargreth Kornegay, —Thomas, A Grady, G W Padgett.

B—Wounded: Lt Robt Burwell, Corpls A S Craft, S Brown, privates Bryant Barnes, A L Helms, Wm Knight, J W Presley, Caswell Presley, M B Robinson, T H Steele, Marley Griffin, A B Sparks.

C—Killed: Private Caffield Ellis. Wounded: Wm Whitley. Missing: Privates Jesse Lucas, Aaron Bass.

D—Wounded: Sgt John Beavans, privates S H Medford, D T Madry, Major Richards. Missing: Private Hugh Shepard.

E—Killed: Privates Benj Clark, R W Morgan, Wm Sumerlin. Wounded: Willie Denton, Guilford Andrews, Robt Alford, E Harell, R Langley, J Norvill, Wm Watson.

F—Wounded: Sgt E R Staten, Corpl E J Dickens, privates R N Harper, F M Measels, P A Phipps. Missing: Private R H Moore.

G—Killed: Corpl D F Handley, private G H Harris, W M Floyd. Wounded: Lt Crocker, private J Hawks, T T Rowland, Isaac Weldon, J O R Paschal, S G Duke, J G Thomas. Missing: Sgt W D Aiken, Corpl R W Paschal, privates A Curren, Henry James.

H—Killed: Private Jas Moseley. Wounded: L H C Beeman, Sgt B A Gray, privates B F Hains, B G Hildreth, David Haugh, H M Ingram, Thos Lingle, A B S Ruscoe, R W Walston.

I—Killed: Private Milton Terry, G W Mills. Wounded: Privates B J Lee, G T Porter, G W Wilson, Thos Thompson, P K Threadgill, Robt Lewis, J N Wist, H H Wilson, B Hildreth. Missing: Private Wm Curlee, Wesley Coley.

K—Killed: Sgt N G Ratliff, Corpl Geo Barber. Wounded: Lt Boggan, Sgt S M Lilly, privates T D Kiker, S Herrington, Henry Harnie, Albert Ussery. Missing: Privates Jas Beacham, Wm Kiker.

Killed 15, wounded 65, missing 12—total 92

45th Reg't.—Field and staff—Wounded: Maj T McGehee Smith mortally.

A—Wounded: Private R Holland, J Pyrtle, T Patterson, Wm Fuqua, R Belton, Wm Barnes. Missing: Privates O Lester, M Curry, J Proctor.

B—Wounded: Privates O Wheeler, R Kirkman. Missing: Private E Kennady.

C—Killed: Private D Shoe. Wounded: Private P A Wren, J Rumley, John Aldred.

D—Wounded: Sgt Cardwell, private J M Wagoner, Jno Sapp. Missing: Private John Man.

E—Killed: Private J M Lovins. Wounded: Private J A Bateman, N D Small.

F—Wounded: Corpl Wm Loveless.

G—Missing: Private Joe Gentry.

K—Wounded: Privates H Bunough, V B Donnell.

Killed 2, wounded 22, missing 6—total 30

53d Regt.—A—Wounded: Capt J M Sutton, privates John Lewey, Wm Phillipi, J B Forbis, J A May. Missing: J F Andrew.

B—Wounded: Privates D L Love, J W Taylor.

D—Wounded: Private Alex Combe.

E—Killed: Capt R D Hill. Missing: Private D C Biddle, J A Owens.

F—Wounded: Private D M Isley.

H—Wounded: Private J H Howell.

I—Killed: Private J S Marsh. Wounded: Private T H Trull, J A Pivens, R H Leonard, J C Williams.

K—Killed: Private H H Baker.

Killed 3, wounded 14, missing 3—total 20

24 N C Battalion.—B—Wounded: Corpl J L Gillespie.

G—Wounded: Private J Teague.

H—Wounded: Privates H Gentry, M W Gillan, Jas Woody, Jas Woody.

Wounded 6—total 6.

Recapitulation of casualties in Brigade.—Killed 20, wounded 113, missing 22—total 155.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ARMY NORTHERN VA., June 5th, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: You will very much oblige many by publishing a list of the casualties of Co E, 51st Reg't N. C. T. Col. M Kethen, as the reports are generally very imperfect. Your paper (which is the best in the State) is taken all around in the country where these men are from. We began the fight just one month to-day—and these are the Killed, Wounded and Missing since that time. We have, I fully believe, killed ton of the yanks to their one of us since the fight commenced and still the fight goes on.

Killed: Capt W H Pope, Calvin Britt, C J Floyd, Geo Grimsley, A Grimsley, Sgt S P Hammond, Peter Lamb, Pat Powell, Nelson Snipes.

Wounded: J R Ackley, slight; Wm Brogden, John Blackman, severe; John Britt, Mike Bullock, M Bullock, slight; John W Bullock, Isham Butler, severe; Neill Carter, Lewis Grimsley, Evrit Grimsley, Mat Gregory, H B Ivey, Joseph Lane, slight; Wesley McCormick, severe; Randolph Putnam, slight; Henry Prevatt, Arthur Ransome, Amos Taylor, Rowland Williams, J F Ward, slight.

Missing: 1st Sgt W G McLean, Sergt G A Smith, Corp Giles Williams, Corp Wm Harrell, Alfred Barnes, Caswell Britt, Jas Boon, Amon J Branch, Wm Hilliard, Wm O Lee, D Lee, R F Martin, John Peterson, Evrit Parker, Silas Prevatt, Henry Prevatt, Isham Putnam, J P Smith, John F Thompson, Baddin Wilcox, John Israel.

We now have Grant at a stand still; he has charged our works several times and has been repulsed each time with dreadful slaughter.

You will please publish this list and very much oblige yours,

A. J. ASHLEY,
1st Lieut. comd'g Co.

Casualties Third N C Cavalry, (41st N C Reg't) 26th May to June 2

A—Killed: C C Usher, Sam Casteen. Wounded: Capt C W McClammy, Lt Highsmith, Sgt Bassit, Corpl Herring, J Corbett, E G Rochelle, W E Herring, E W Kerr, J D Hansly, C G Corbett, G K Dixon, J L Carroll.

B—Killed: D C Marshall, Hiram Williams. Wounded: Lt J W Spicer, Geo Turner, Geo. Ervin, Jas Williams. Captured: Capt B Southerland.

C—Killed: Theodore Miller. Missing: A J Bird, Jas Harrelson, Jno McKinney.

D—Wounded: John Saelle, Walter Smith, D G Smith.

E—Wounded: Corpl L H Gibbons, G L Kuykendrick, Franklin Moore, Jos Filman. Missing: Capt L H Hartsfield, Lt Isaac Roberts, Sgt J S Taylor, privates N J Allen, S F Buck, J L Gray, C C Hancock, Thomas McDaniel, E K Shelfer, D C Wilson.

F—Killed: M W Pearson, Sgt J A Dale. Wounded: Lt H C Bennett, Sgt W B Avery, Sgt J L Lewis, Corpl Browning, P Antoney, R G Gibbs, J H M B Rx Mott. Missing: S A Hony, J W M Gimpsey, S E Pusti, G L Powell.

G—Wounded: Thos J Plummer, —— Sugrett.

H—Killed: Enoch Patricks. Wounded: Jno Barber.

I—Wounded: J R Carney, A T Joyner. Missing: Sgt J H Olive, Lawrence Clark, W W Jones, Tobias Sinclair.

K—Wounded: L A Jones. Missing: Geo Howard, F C James, W J Moore, Joel Obam.

Total—Killed 7, wounded 37, missing 40, captured 1.

The wounds are mostly slight. The regiment has fought every day since the 26th of May dismounted and against infantry principally. It has received commplimants from Brig Gen Young and Maj Gen Hampton, and the other regiments of the Brigade. Col Baker commands the Brigade.

A M WADDELL, Lt Col Comd'g.

G W BUCKMAN, Acting Adjt.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, in the Field Hospital, near Chester, Va., June 2d, 1864, from a mortal wound received that morning in a charge on the enemy's rifle pits, Dr JOHN H MCLEAN, eldest son of Daniel H. McLean, Esq., of Robeson county, and 1st Lieutenant in Co. G. ("Highland Boys,") 24th Reg't N. C. T., in the 27th year of his age.

Nature had endowed Dr. McLean, in a high degree, with the elements of the good and successful physician. Gifted with a mind remarkably quick and accurate in its perceptions; with a heart of tenderness and sympathy for the afflicted and suffering, with a genial, candid, open disposition which gained him the confidence and good will of all who knew him, and with a natural taste and fondness for the study and practice of his profession, he bid fair to attain to a high degree of usefulness and prominence in after life.

The war broke out about the time he was completing his medical course, and like many other brave and generous youths, he laid aside his books and sacrificed the labor, time and money he had expended in acquiring a knowledge of his profession, together with a bright and hopeful prospect of success, and volunteered a private in the ranks.

During the summer of 1861, the 24th Reg't was attached to Gen. Floyd's command in Western Virginia, and suffered severely from sickness. Dr McLean was detailed as Assistant Surgeon in the Hospital, where, it is believed, his skill, his patient attention and faithful nursing were the means of saving the lives of several of the men whom the regular Surgeon had given over to die. Such were his care and solicitude for the sick, that, as the writer has been credibly informed, he did not lie down to rest or sleep for the space of three weeks. But his self denying labor of love received its reward. His companions in arms appreciated his worth, and at the re organization of the Reg't they gave him a substantial token of their regard, by choosing him, without solicitation on his part, 2d Lieutenant in his Company, which position he held until the Autumn of '62, when the 1st Lieutenant resigned and he was promoted to that position.

He passed unharmed through the battles around Richmond and at Sharpsburg, besides several other engagements. On the morning of June 2d, he commanded a detail from his Reg't of about one hundred men, in a charge on the enemy's rifle pits a few miles below Petersburg. Early in the action he was pierced through the hips by a minnie ball and died in about six hours. His remains were brought home, and now sleep in peace in the family cemetery by the side of a beloved sister.

Thus has passed away a young man of more than ordinary promise. Many and bright were the hopes that were buried with him. His uniform kindness won the hearts of both officers and men, and made him a general favorite. And now that he is gone, he has left a memory sweet and precious, embalmed in the hearts of all who knew him. He was a dutiful son, a kind and affectionate brother, a brave soldier, a faithful and efficient officer, and a devoted and self-sacrificing patriot. And there is reason to believe, that while he was "faithful unto death" in serving his country, he did not neglect his duty to his God and his own soul; but that he was prepared for death, and has entered into eternal rest.

C.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Lieut Jas B McCallum died on the battle field of Drewry's Bluff on the 16th of May, from wounds received 4 hours previous. He was a native of Robeson county. 2d Lieutenant Co D, Fifty first N C Reg't, a graduate of the University of N C and for a short while a student in Columbia Theological Seminary, but he felt as if he was needed in the awful strife for independence and he left the peaceful walls of the Seminary to take his stand with others of N Carolina's brave sons to battle for his loved country. And nobly did he do his duty; he participated in the fight of Goldsboro, the assault of Battery Wagner, and the bloody battle of Drewry's Bluff from whence his beloved God saw fit to call him from such scenes of blood and carnage to a bright celestial home above. Oh! it is heartrending to think of the many noble youths who have cheerfully given themselves to their country; but a nobler, purer, braver patriot has never lived the life or died the death of a soldier than the subject of this brief notice. It is certainly true that the ways of the Lord are beyond our understanding. Lt McCallum was young, in the pride of his manhood days, and intended following his chosen profession (that of a Presbyterian Minister,) when peace should return to our troubled country, and with such a prospect of future usefulness it indeed seems strange he would be taken and others left. But let us not despair. The last letter he ever wrote was to his Mother a few days before the fight in which he fell, in which he begged her not to grieve for him should he fall, as he hoped he was prepared to go. When he was last at home he selected a spot to be buried if he should be killed during the war—a beautiful place that in his childhood's happy days was a favorite play ground. Many a time was his happy, joyous, ringing laughter rung out from beneath the same trees they now shade a hero's grave; often in days gone by have his little feet bounded over the sod that now presses so heavily and mournfully upon his manly breast. What a sad, sad change he has seen his childhood and manhood days—his eye first beheld the light in a peaceful, happy and luxurious home; his first words were in answer to the loving words of idolizing parents; *the last* on just his lovely eyes rested upon were those of bloodshed and slaughter; his last words were "Boys don't let the yankees whip you." Oh, was it not a sad change? But let us place everything in the hands of the One he loved so well and served so faithfully, with the consoling belief that He doeth all things well; let us pray to Him to give us strength to bear our great affliction and for forgiveness for the sin we have already committed by grieving so much for him. Let us ask ourselves the question: would we have him back here to undergo *such* hardships when we know he is resting from his long toil in his Saviour's bosom? Oh, no! but let us ask for grace to say "Thy will, not ours, be done." We will now leave all that is mortal of him resting in his chosen spot, but

"Oh the sound of the clods as they fall on the tomb
Of some one whom our hearts hold most dear,
Must forever re echo with sadness and gloom
That will often demand a sad tear."—COUSIN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Washington Hall, son of James Hall, Esq of Bladen county, died 17th May 1864, aged 21 years 8 months and 18 days. The subject of this notice volunteered in June 1861, and was a member of Co A 18th Reg't N. C. T. He took part in the many battles and hardships of the 18th Reg't from its organization to the retreat from Gettysburg, when he was taken prisoner at Falling Run, July 14th 1863 and was carried to Point Lookout, was paroled, and came home March 12th 1864. During his long sickness he was patient, calm and resigned, trusting in his Redeemer. He died in peace and triumph, preserving consciousness to the very last verge of dissolution. He was a dutiful son and an affectionate brother. Of his present condition those who knew him best have no doubts.

REID.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

John S. Evans died of typhoid pneumonia and erysipelas at the N C. Hospital No. 2, Petersburg, Va., May 8th, aged 21 years 9 months and 16 days. He attached himself to the Baptist Church at Beaver Dam, Dunlin county, in 1860 and was a brave soldier of the 61st Reg't, Clingman's Brigade. He was an affectionate son and loving brother, and leaves a mother, little brother, two sisters and two aunts besides a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn his loss.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed, at the battle of Spottsylvania, May 12th, Private W. B. Sedberry, in the 20th year of his age. He has left this world of trouble for a world of joy and peace. He was a member of the M. E. church and a professor of religion and walked in the fear of the Lord. He was a dutiful son, a kind and affectionate brother. He leaves a father and mother, brothers and sisters to mourn his loss. Though we mourn not as those that have no hope.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ENTRENCHMENTS BELOW DREWRY'S BLUFF, VA
June 31, 1 64

At a meeting held to-day by Co. G. (Moore county Scotch Riflemen,) 35th Reg't N. C. T. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted in relation to members of the company who have been killed in the late battles around Drewry's Bluff.

Resolved, That it is with feelings of deep regret and anguish that we record the death of our beloved comrades: 1st Lt N. Ratcliff and Lt Malcom Ray, Sgt J A. Patterson, and privates John A G Johnson and Nathaniel Morris, who have fallen in the prime of their manhood in defence of all we hold dear.

Resolved, That in their death the army has lost some of its most gallant and devoted soldiers and we some of our most faithful companions who have shared with us many dangers and many pleasures.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish their memory with the tenderest recollection and will emulate their noble example in defence of our common country.

Resolved, That while we bitterly mourn their loss, we bow with humble submission to the inscrutable disposition of Providence knowing that "the Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away."

Resolved, that we extend to their bereaved friends and relatives our heartfelt sympathies in this their sore affliction.

Lieut. W. T. JONES, President.

M. J. MCSWEEN, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, at the Tarboro' Hospital, on the 25th April, Mr. Richard S. Mayes, of Iredell Co. N. C, in the 40th year of his age. He had been a member of Starr's Light Battery over 12 months, and on every occasion proved himself a *true* and *faithful* man, ever ready and willing to discharge his duty—while his health permitted. But alas! disease seized upon him, and he, like thousands of other heroes, who have gone before him, was compelled to surrender to the summons of death. Though not slain on the battle field, amid the roar of cannon and musketry, he died nobly defending his Country's cause. He had but a few days previous to his death, returned from his home, where he had been on furlough to visit his wife and 3 lovely children, whom he has left to mourn his irreparable loss. Weep not, bereaved widow, but strive to meet him in that better world, where parting will be no more. Mr. M. was a member of the Methodist E. Church for many years. "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?"

A FRIEND.

N. C. Presbyterian and N. C. Christian Advocate please copy.

Reserve Forces—Persons having relatives or friends in the following battalions, may address them, for the present, at this place—where they are now stationed:

2d Battalion, Major John H Anderson.
4th " " —Reece.
5th " " W F. Beasly.
6th " " W McK Clark.
Goldsboro' State Journal.

The Junior Reserves—The following is the organization of the 7th Battalion, Junior Reserves, recently called out from this district:

Co. A—T. L Hybart, Capt; D. S. Byrd, 1st Lt; C C. McLellan, 2d Senior; C. S. Love, 2d Junior.

Co B—J D. Kerr, Capt; J. B Williams, 1st Lt; E H Moore, 2d Senior; B F. Gore, 2d Junior.

Co. C—Donald McQueen, Capt; Angus B McCallum, 1st Lt; Alexander McFadyen, 2d Senior; Stephen Barfield, 2d Junior.—*Wil. Journal.*

Supreme Court.—The following applicants have received license to practice in the County Courts:

James C. Gilmer, Surry county;
Edward Hines, Craven county;
William M. Coleman, Cabarrus county;
Albert M. Boozer, South Carolina.

And the following in the Superior Courts:

Nicholas L. Williams, Franklin county;
Joseph M. Morehead, Guilford county;
John C. Gilmer, Surry county.—*Ral. Con.*

Extract of a letter from Randolph county: "Gov. Vance is gaining popularity every day, and of course Holden is losing. We expect to give Vance a majority in this County, which will be a great victory over the new destructives."

Raleigh Confederate.

Tithes—Capt. David Pender, Post Quarter Master, Tarboro', has furnished the Southerner with the following amounts collected in Tax in Kind, in the first and second Congressional districts of this State. These collections have been made from only eight counties: viz Pitt, Edgecombe, Wilson, Halifax, Northampton, Hertford, Bertie, and Martin, which counties compose only half of the two Districts. The other counties being in the enemy's lines, no collections have been made. The collections are up to the first May: 13,777 bushels Sweet Potatoes, 650 do Irish Potatoes, 142,853 do Corn, 5,000 do Wheat, 4,023 do Oats, 387 do Rye, 5 119 pounds Rice, 3,155,760 do Fodder, 68,474 do Hay, 455,13 do Cotton, 4,002 do Wool, 253 do Tobacco, 3,020 bushels Peas, 9 do Beans, 39 do Ground Peas, 592,528 pounds Bacon, 14,288 do Salt Pork.

The Secretary of the Treasury—RICHMOND, June 14.—Mr. Conrad stated in debate to day that Memminger informed him he would resign after the adjournment of Congress.

Office of Commissioners of Appraisement.

RALEIGH, N. C. May 28, 1864.

IN addition to Schedule of date April 12th, 1864 the following shall be observed as the price for pasturage, impressed for the use of the Government:

Pasturage, 1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	$10 00
Pasturage, common, near town, per head, per month,	7 00
Pasturage, 1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	9 00
Pasturage, common, in the country, per head, per month,	6 00

The attention of Impressing officers is especially called to General Orders No 37, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, of the 6th of April, 1864, with the hope that they will be strictly observed.

R V. BLACKSTOCK,
H K BURGWYN,
Com. of Appraisement for N C.

June 10. 40 3t

THE SOUTH VICTORIOUS.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!!

(OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS.)

MYRTLE LEAVES, (just from the press.)	$2 00
Songs of Love and Liberty, (just from the press,)	75
Primary Geography, (just from the Press,)	2 00
York's English Grammar, 3d Edition,	2 00
First Book in Composition,	2 00
Hill's Poems, second edition,	1 50
Morven and Linda,	25
Dixie Primer, Pictorial, 3d Edition,	50
First Dixie Reader,	75
The Dixie Spelling Book (in Press.)	
Johnson's School Arithmetic (in Press.)	
The Jack Morgan Songster (in Press.)	
Elementary Spelling Book (in Press.)	

The above books are sold at at one-third off to the trade.

The following books are published at various places in the Confederacy:

NOVELS.	
Lady Audley's Secret,	5 00
Dickens' Last Novel,	2 00
Robert and Harold,	5 00
Eleanor's Victory,	5 00
Les Miserables: Fantine,	3 00
" " Marius,	3 00
" " St. Denis,	3 00
" " Jean Valjean,	3 00
The Bohemian,	1 25
Raids and Romance of Morgan and Men,	6 50
Field and Fireside Novelette,	2 00
The Confederate, A Romantic Essay,	2 50
Silas Marner,	5 00
The Battle of the Bards,	3 00
SCHOOL BOOKS.	
Hunten's Piano Forte Instructor,	3 00
Loader's Arithmetic,	2 00
Bingham's Latin Grammar,	4 00
Primary Geography,	2 00
York's English Grammar,	2 00
First Book in Composition,	2 00
Dixie Primer, Pictorial, 3d Edition,	50
First Dixie Reader,	75
Wesleyan Catechism, No 1,	25
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 2,	75
Capers' Catechism,	50
Biblical Catechism, by Landell,	75
MILITARY WORKS.	
Gilham's Manual,	10 00
Army Regulations,	6 00
Evolutions of the Line,	5 00
Wheeler's Cavalry,	7 00
Napoleon's Maxims of War,	1 25
Bayonet Exercise and Skirmisher's Drill,	1 25
Volunteer's Field and Camp book,	1 25
General Orders,	6 00
Warren's Surgery—by Dr. Warren,	6 00
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.	
The War and its Heroes,	3 50
Myrtle Leaves,	2 00
Hill's Poems,	1 50
Southern Model Letter Writer,	1 00
Morven and Linda,	25
Rival Administrations,	1 00
Scriptural Views of National Trials,	3 00